

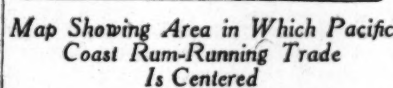




## EVENTS TONIGHT

Official Temperatures			
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	..18	Kansas City	..40
Atlantic City	..30	Memphis	..38
Boston	..30	Montreal	..20
Buffalo	..32	Nantucket	..30
Calgary	..34	New Orleans	..52
Charleston	..32	Philadelphia	..26
Chicago	..32	Pittsburgh	..34
Denver	..34	Portland, Me.	..26
Des Moines	..36	Portland, Ore.	..44
Eastport	..30	San Francisco	..60
Halveston	..54	Seattle	..34
Havana	..54	St. Paul	..32
Jacksonville	..54	Washington	..32

**AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER**  
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# OCCUPATION COSTS NOW MOOT POINT BEFORE THE ALLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

## Ruhr Shopkeepers Still Refuse to Serve the French

tion, a restraint which was not  
the ceremonies in honor of a young  
worker, shot by a French soldier  
firing into a crowd last week, was most  
impressive. The French military au-  
thorities showed wisdom and  
interfering in any way with  
the procession, but the square where  
the young man was shot was strongly  
guarded by tanks. The shops in the  
vicinity of the town were closed  
today, and this could be partly  
due to a French order that they re-  
main closed until the shopkeepers  
consented to sell to the soldiers. This,  
however, they say will not do.  
The correspondent had an interesting  
conversation at the French coal commis-  
sion yesterday, in which the objects  
of the French occupation were fully  
discussed with the expectation of  
admission that the coal had been  
hoarded, but this, it was said, was not  
the main object of the move into the  
Ruhr. France having been cheated, it  
was said, of its reparations by Ger-  
many, the coal was seized as a guar-  
antee for payment.

It was not intended to occupy the Ruhr permanently, but Germany must show its good faith before evacuation is possible. Up to the present it had resisted all efforts to obtain reasonable redress by the participation of France in the profits of German industry, which had exploited the fall of the mark to make enormous sums at the expense of the German workers. No hostility was intended toward

**Official Overtures Acceptable**  
PARIS, March 1 (By The Associated

otherwise.

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MUSIC.

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gave a concert in Symphony Hall last night in recognition of 25 years of service by George W. Chadwick, director, and Wallace Goodrich, dean. Mr. Chadwick conducted his "Anniversary" overture, "Land of Our Hearts," for orchestra and chorus, and Sinfonietta in D major. Mr. Goodrich conducted Respighi's Old Dances and Airs for the Lute transcribed for the orchestra, with Stuart Mason at the harpsichord; his own "Ave Maria" for chorus and orchestra; "Psyché et Eros" from Cécile, "Frank's" symphonic poem, "Psyché," and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

poser are well known, but his overtone profits by a more expert baton. His chorus and Sinfonietta, however, were heard to better advantage, and revealed again his mastery of musical means.

Mr. Goodrich interpreted admirably the Respighi number, which preserves the essential garb the musical aspect of the sixteenth century airs and dances. The conductor's "Ave Maria" is effectively written and was well played; but the most effective performance of the evening was attained in the César Franck number. Leader and orchestra seemed inspired by the composer's sonorous measures to a full-toned eloquence that eluded them in the rest of the program.

Both Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Goodrich were warmly received by the audience.

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## Experts Discuss Peace With Angora Deputies

Angora advices from Teheran state that the new Cabinet has been invited by Moscow to resume the negotiations for a commercial treaty, which were interrupted owing to the cabinet crisis.

ATHENS, March 1—The Cabinet has voted the creation of a second free zone at Salonika, besides the Serbian.

The exchange of prisoners is meeting with difficulties. The Turkish Government has not presented a complete list of detained prisoners and the international committee is investigating.

### Alternate Treaty in Prospect

LONDON, March 1 (By The Associated Press)—Reuters today says there is indirect confirmation of reports that the Turks, in reply to the allied peace proposals made at Lausanne, will propose an alternate draft treaty modifying the territorial and financial clauses and leaving out the economic section. The Turks, it is added, apparently view the economic questions as subject to further discussion and later to a separate agreement.

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that one could wish—bea-

moderately priced.

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ring  
the l

**James**  
Fifth A

A detailed illustration of an open jewelry box. Inside the box, there are several pieces of jewelry, including what appears to be a necklace and some earrings. A chain or cord is draped over the edge of the box. The box is shown from a slightly elevated perspective, highlighting its interior compartments.

### Commission Gets \$400,000

While it does not help the immediate situation, Mr. Harding expressed the hope that Congress will make provision to carry on the work of the fact-finding commission, so that there will not be a repetition of the state of affairs. This much was assured today when the Senate appropriated \$400,000 for the coal commission as provided in the deficiency supply bill to continue it for another year.

To be sure, the federal fuel distributor is authorized by Congress to make recommendations and those recommendations have been made with great earnestness. There is no one with power to tell the commission what to do. Prior-

thoroughly investigated by personal representatives of the commission, and that necessary steps are very promptly taken to afford relief. It should be kind, of course, to see every apprehension removed. If someone will tell me I will not have the authority to do so I herein renounce the authority. I would not like to think it is either prudent or desirable to attempt an embargo.

It does not help the situation, but I am anxious to see that the fact that the Congress will make provision to carry on the work of the fact-finding commission so that the very unfortunate situation that has often reported this winter, will never be possible again in the United States.

Very truly yours,  
WARREN G. HARDING.

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that the Republican Party and the candidate for President had made their campaign headquarters in the "States' entry into the League of Nations."

In Interest of Children

Lawrence G. Brooks, a Boston attorney, called the hearing today to urge petitioners and hear their expressions favorable to the proposition by the Rev. Manley T. Allbright, benefactor of the children's home.

Robert Fechner of the executive committee of the International Association of Machinists declared that organized labor was a champion of League membership by this country.

Wendell Phillips, a prominent spokesman for the resolution, and Mr. Gordon closed the hearing for the proponents of the resolution.

at the Arlington Theater, for the benefit of the Radcliffe College Endowment Fund. There was a good audi-

both Jones and Frances W. Sprague. The brightness of the dialogue, and the well-ordered construction bore evidence to Miss Hinkley's experience as a writer. Her first production was Baker's playwriting courses and in the '47 Workshop. The comedy tells a merry story of a pretty but somewhat retiring girl of today who is a puzzle to her parents because she has not married. She finally tells them

course of which he discovers that the matter with Lily is that she is an echo

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<p>PROVIDENCE <b>"Clayton Company"</b> 195 Westminster Street</p>	<p>LANCASTER, PA. <b>"The Castle"</b> Cor. North Queen and Orange</p>	
<p>WILKES-BARRE, PA. <b>"The Maison"</b> 67 South Main Street</p>	<p>WASHINGTON, D. C. <b>"Morrison"</b> 1109 F. Street, N. W.</p>	<p>AKRON, O. <b>"Disney's"</b> 8 South Main Street</p>



## TRADE REPORTED DIFFICULT IN RUHR

Commerce Department Notified  
French Duties Check Import-  
ing and Exporting

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 1.—Cable dispatches received by the Department of Commerce from the Ruhr declare that obstacles against foreigners doing business with merchants in that section of Germany are steadily mounting, as the French strengthen their hold.

The reports said that much delay must be encountered in imports and exports from the Ruhr, since the establishment of a strict customs control there by the French and Belgian military forces. A statement issued by the Department of Commerce said:—

The principal products of the Ruhr district are completely embargoed from going into unoccupied Germany, only minor products being allowed to be shipped into Germany upon payment of a 10 per cent duty to the French occupying authorities. All goods for export abroad will in principle be granted export licenses under similar

conditions as under the former German regime, but it is understood that these licenses will be subject to payment to the French of the regular export taxes. This may mean double payment, inasmuch as it is stated that the German authorities will not recognize duties paid to the French officials in control of the customs. The export duties are, of course, collected from the German exporter; whether or not the additional charge will increase the cost to American buyers would depend upon the terms of the individual contract.

The generally disturbed industrial conditions in the district under occupation, joined with the disruption of the normal river and railway facilities, may add some difficulties pending better organization, aside from the possible delays because of disagreement over the double payment of export duties or the difficulty of obtaining export permits. As yet there is no authentic information as to the documents necessary to secure transit permits for foreign shipments through German territory.

Similar restrictions govern the shipment of foreign goods to firms located in the Ruhr, inasmuch as the German Government has not recognized the special ad hoc committee now vested with the power of fixing conditions under which import, as well as export, licenses may be granted for the occupied territory. Excepting only essential food supplies, all goods from abroad admitted into the occupied territory, by any route, pay to the allied officials a uniform 10 per cent duty instead of the regular German import tariffs.

## UNITED STATES NOW DROPS CONSULATE

Holds Charges Against American  
Officials at Newcastle Post  
Not Proved by England

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 1.—The United States Government has issued orders that its consulate at Newcastle-on-Tyne is not to be reopened, and that the lease is to be disposed

considered what the effect would be of a customs barrier running as a boundary line for 240 miles, guarded on both sides probably by armed men. "The cost of maintaining such a line would be ruinous," he said. "Trade would only be carried on under harassing restrictions, and the peace of the country would be in constant jeopardy. Surely," he continued, "a frank interchange of views and co-operation, if a still closer relationship cannot at present be established, is called for, to see what arrangements can be made without either side being asked to sacrifice ideals, and which would obviate the necessity for having a customs barrier."

In proposing the adoption of the

## INTERNAL STRIFE MENACES PEKING

Faction-Torn China Jeopardized  
Further by External Disputes  
With Japan and Russia

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, March 1.—Although China's new "Magna Charta" was signed, sealed and delivered at the Washington Conference only a year ago, conditions in that country are about the most chaotic in its history.

The central Government at Peking is a Government in name only. Its authority is impoverished. Its authority hardly extends beyond the Great Wall. In province after province, independent power is wielded by militarized Tu-chuns, with well-equipped armies of their own, who are monarchs of all they survey and snap their fingers defiantly at Peking's wishes or commands.

The autocrat of Mukden, Chang-Tso-lin, rules the three eastern provinces of Manchuria with an iron hand. The vast dependency of Mongolia refuses to recognize the sovereignty of the Peking régime. Tibet is similarly rebellious. In the south the Canton Government remains at the helm, while the Province of Fukien is in the hands of Chinese, who decline allegiance to the Peking authorities.

In the midst of these domestic troubles, China is faced by external difficulties. The Soviet Russian Government is in conference with Peking on the subject of the Chinese Eastern Railway and seeks to recover the old Tsarist rights in that property. Russia also demands the independence or autonomy of Mongolia.

Kwan-tung Controversy

Next month Japan's lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, carrying with it virtual control of the Province of Kwan-tung, expires unless China recognizes the validity of the Twenty-One Demands. Under the Demands China in 1915 suddenly agreed to a prolongation of the former Russian lease until 1997. Japan stands stubbornly on this extension and scorns the action of the Chinese Senate on Jan. 20, in declaring the lease abrogated. The old expiration date is March 26. There is considerable tension at both Peking and Tokyo over the Kwan-tung affair.

Meantime China's tribulations in

every direction are innumerable. The Republic has entered upon its eleventh year and is still without a permanent constitution. Chinese statesmen are fond of recalling that although the United States of America declared its independence in 1776, it had no effective constitution until 19 years later. Owing to lack of constitutional security, the legal status of every member of the Peking Government is open to question. It has had eight different foreign ministers during the last year.

Next to France and Russia, China today is probably the most highly militarized country in the world. There are said to be 1,500,000 troops under arms, controlled by rival Tu-chuns, or provincial war lords. The central authorities at Peking discuss and from time to time order disbandment of these forces, but are helpless to carry it out.

Credit Destroyed  
Interest and principal owing by China for foreign loans, as well as for domestic borrowings, long have been in arrears. No funds are in sight to meet them. The credit of the Government abroad is therefore destroyed, while hostile influences continue to prevent official recognition of the new international banking consortium.

Even the schools are disorganized because of the disappearance of operating funds. Students have gone on strike and aggravated the general unrest. Like the schools, nearly every department of the Government is jeopardized because of stoppage of salaries and other current expenses. The central authorities claim their money troubles are due mainly to the holding up by grafters in the provinces of revenues rightfully belonging to the national treasury. Increasing banditry in the outlying provinces, labor lawlessness and recurrence of famine are some of the Government's minor troubles.

All of these facts are known to the American State Department. The recent declaration of Secretary Hughes about China's failure to give satisfaction for the slaying of Charles Colman, an American, by Chinese soldiers, and Minister Schurman's Washington Birthday speech in Peking are indications of the United States' growing concern over conditions in China. Mr. Hughes recognizes the difficulties under which China is laboring, but there is a feeling at Washington that greed, partisanship and inertia are being permitted to affect the situation in a wholly indefensible manner.

## CRIMEAN PRODUCTS FIFTH OF NORMAL

American Relief Worker Reports  
Peasants Determined to  
Pay Debts

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 1.—Tracy Kohl, for more than a year district supervisor of the American Relief Administration's work in the Crimea, has just returned to America, and declares it will still be at least five years before the Crimean Peninsula, once the garden spot of Russia, will approach anything like normal conditions of economic life.

The Crimea, said Mr. Kohl, produced Russia's fruit; it was Russia's California. Today its products are barely one-fifth of what they used to be. Vegetables and leaf crops are even worse off, and the tourist and summer visitor trade has all but disappeared under Bolshevikism.

The famine in Crimean villages, said Mr. Kohl, was accentuated by the Moslem fatalism of the Tartars, who make up one-half of the population. They would not go to nearby villages for food when their own gave out.

The Crimean Soviet Republic, with headquarters at Simferopol, Mr. Kohl described as "reasonably solvent," but he declared that the people felt their lack of seed grain received from the Americans this spring so keenly that those whose crops failed were forced by public sentiment to sell a cow or a horse, or even a piece of land, to repay the seed grain loan in the fall. Mr. Kohl hailed this as a better evidence of sturdy independence on the part of the peasants than he had seen at any time since the revolution.

TRADE CATALOGUE HABIT GROWS

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Local manufacturers have so developed the catalogue habit that it has become necessary to make considerable structural alterations in the post office to cope with this branch of circulation work. The Postal Department is overloaded with catalogues, and an official stated that it will be imperative to extend the building. One footwear factory recently distributed a catalogue issue running into 130,000 copies, followed a few months later by an extra 70,000 copies.

## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Rome

Rome, March 1  
THE municipal council met last evening in order to decide upon the resignation of all the members. The crisis provoked by Nationalist Fascist councilors, who believe they are not sufficiently represented, demands new municipal elections. Apparently the Government does not favor an early election, and proposes to appoint Signor Cremonesi as temporary High Commissioner of Rome. The Government likewise suggests an alteration in the present administrative statutes in Rome, and proposes to establish a "prefecture of the Tiber" on the basis of the French system.

The announcement of the betrothal of Princess Yolanda with Capt. Count Carlo Calvi di Bergolo has been received with satisfaction. The people of this country are aware that King Victor and Queen Helene share the joys and sorrows of the Nation with deep sincerity and affection, and they also know that their people return and reciprocate that sympathy, and that what touches the heart of the royal family touches their own. The engagement of the King's eldest daughter with one of his subjects fastens more firmly the bond which unites the House of Savoy with the Italian Nation. The King and Queen gave a reception in honor of Princess Yolanda and her fiancé, which was attended by members of the Government, the aristocracy and the diplomatic corps. Apparently, this engagement was at first opposed by the royal family, and it was only at the pressing insistence of the Princess Yolanda herself that the royal consent was obtained.

The little that remains of historical importance and old associations in Rome is being gradually but ruthlessly obliterated. Via Sistina, a road opened in the first years of the fifteenth century, is the present object of discussion. The Rome Artistic Association has openly deplored the erection of a modern hotel in that historic street, which, they say, is utterly out of harmony with its neighboring buildings and surroundings. Via Sistina was first called Via Felice, and for the sake of its name great privileges were extended to those who dwelt in that road. Its houses were exempted from confiscation, its inhabitants who had contracted debts outside Rome were left unprosecuted and its artisans enjoyed freedom from taxation. What is more important, a person after living for two years in Via Sistina had the right to Roman citizenship. The glories of this road do not end here. There is also the famous palace of the Zuccari, once the house of the family of the artists of that name, so often mentioned in Gabriele D'Annunzio's novel, "Il Placere," and which was also the residence of the wife of John Sobieski, King of Poland; here is a house occupied by Angelica Kaufmann when Goethe visited Rome, and further on, another house occupied by Gogol the Russian author; finally, here is the famous Trinità dei Monti and the Pincio. Notwithstanding all these artistic recollections, literary and historical, the new hotel will be an additional inconsistency in the Rome innovations.

What tremendous zeal for reform there is in Italy at the present time! Nothing apparently is to escape and every day something is discovered that must be put right. The naming of streets, for example, has been largely commented on. One after another old names disappear and are substituted by modern ones. In Rome especially these alterations are quickly marked and made the object of much discussion and severe criticism in the press. For a long time it has been the custom of the Rome Municipality to give tangible proof of its gratitude toward persons who have rendered useful services to the mother country by naming an important street after them. It would have been preferable to leave "ancient" Rome as it is, and call the roads of the new quarters by modern names. Around Piazza Navona and close to the Senate, there is a labyrinth of roads called by the corporations who made traffic there. Thus we find Via dei Cestari, Via dei Coronari, Via dei Leutari. The first one has now been changed into Via Oberdan, after the Trieste martyr, to the great scandal of art amateurs.

Some time ago a Sicilian archaeologist, Signor Gaspare Nicotri, made a startling discovery of great interest, while examining thoroughly a medieval castle situated on the summit of Monte San Giuliano, near Palermo. Embedded in the masonry of the walls he perceived fragments

of a sculptured cornice and the broken shafts of some fluted columns, which the director of the Fine Arts Department at Palermo declared to belong to the later Roman period. It is well known that this peak, anciently known as Mt. Eryx, was the site of a temple dedicated by the Phoenicians to their goddess Ashtareth worshiped by the Greeks as Venus. For centuries, it was one of the most ancient shrines of antiquity and Greek and Roman poets give many accounts of the magnificent rites performed in honor of the goddess and the rich marbles which adorned the temple. The Romans held in special veneration the temple on Mt. Eryx and stationed a permanent guard of honor of 200 men in front of it while its revenues were kept by tribute exacted from the 17 cities of the island. It existed until the second century of the Christian era, when it was finally destroyed and in later times a castle and fortress were built on its ruins.

A gala night was given recently at the St. Theater of Miliari in honor of the famous Italian composer, Giacomo Puccini, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the first production of his popular opera, "Manon Lescaut." The opera was first produced in Turin in February, 1893, and its success was so pronounced that within a short time it was repeated in Buenos Aires, San Paulo, Madrid, London, Hamburg, Warsaw, and Egypt. Signor Puccini is now engaged in the composition of a new opera, "Turandot," which will be performed in a short time.

## END OF CHILE-PERU DISPUTE IS FORECAST

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Dr. Ernesto B. Jara, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, who is here to represent Chile in the arbitration by President Harding of the Tacna-Arica boundary controversy, said that the Chilean Government entertained hopes that the dispute is about to be settled.

"In Chile," he said, "there is the greatest hope of seeing the conflict with Peru closed and to express wishes of amity in every way possible toward Peru. The Peruvian colony is one of the largest in population of any foreign colony in Chile, and its members have all the guarantees, privileges, and liberty that the law gives to any of Chile's citizens. The President of Chile is a sincere pacifist. His initiative for the study of the possibilities in the South American conference of the limitation of armaments has been loudly proclaimed and appreciated in the whole Continent."

## SWEDEN ADVANCES \$32,000,000 FOR HOMES

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4.—By a unique system of state loans to persons who desire to establish their own homes, the Government of Sweden has contributed 120,000,000 crowns, or \$32,000,000 to the building of a total of 30,000 homes since 1905, according to calculations made by the Swedish Department of Agriculture.

The "own home" movement in Sweden has proved a blessing in enabling young people, and others with limited means, to settle on small farms and to erect dwellings through the help of money loaned at low interest and on easy terms of repayment. Several thousand city homes also have been acquired through the same plan. While the money is loaned by the Government, the actual administration of funds is done by associations organized for this purpose, which are responsible for interest payments and amortization.

## COMMUTER TRAVELS \$75,000 MILES

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 1.—Lewis Ebert of Beacon, N. Y., claims the distinction of being the world's "champion commuter." He has been commuting between Beacon and his office in lower Manhattan for 25 years and he estimates that he has traveled at least 75,000 miles. He spends five hours daily reading on the trains and trolley cars.

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Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

Marquess of Dufferin  
King George Has Recently Appointed Lord Dufferin, Who Is Speaker of the Senate of Northern Ireland, to Be an Honorary Vice-Admiral of Ulster

of. The British Government has been notified to that effect.

This is the first decision after full investigation of the causes which led to the cancellation of the exequatur and recognition of the American Consul, R. M. Brooks, who were charged with discriminating against British shipping in an attempt to gain business for American vessels. The State Department holds that the charges against the American officials, who were transferred to other posts, were not proved.

The note to Lord Curzon, delivered by George Harvey, American Ambassador, said:

To Dispose of Lease  
On behalf of my Government I have the honor to inform your Lordship of the receipt of your Lordship's note of Dec. 27, 1922, in which you state the decision of the British Government with regard to the cancellation of the exequatur and recognition respectively of Mr. Slater and Mr. Brooks, Consul and Vice-Consul, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In the circumstances, I am instructed to inform your Lordship that orders have been issued not to reopen the consulate and to dispose of the lease of the consular premises. May I call once more to your attention the fact that a thorough investigation, of which the British Government has been fully informed, was made of this case by officers of my Government, and that the evidence secured convinced my Government that the charges preferred cannot be substantiated.

Refers to Precedent Cited  
My Government desires me, furthermore, once again to point out, that although it has never questioned the right of the British to cancel the exequatur of an American consul on the ground that he is persona-non-grata, it considers that when specific charges are advanced it is compelled to make the most thorough investigation in order to clear or discipline the alleged offender. My Government must, moreover, call in question the accuracy of the parallel which your Lordship found in the cancellation in 1855 by the Government of the United States of the exequatur of the British Consul at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The evidence against these consuls was developed in judicial proceedings which showed them to be guilty of violating the laws and the sovereign rights of the United States.

The State Department reviewed the case and called attention to the fact that the British Government had not met the American request that the officials be exonerated.

## IRISH CUSTOMS LINE CONDEMNED

DUBLIN, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Necessity for the combination of the business men in the North and South of Ireland and the powerful influence that this alliance might exercise in bringing about a settlement of the vexed boundary question was emphasized by William Hewat, outgoing president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, in an address made before that body at its annual meeting recently.

Mr. Hewat said he wondered whether members of the chamber had Philadelphia Capon..... 52¢ lb.  
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## ANGLO-AUSTRIAN AMITY FOSTERED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The foundation is announced here of an Anglo-Austrian society under the presidency of H. A. L. Fisher, former president of the Board of Education. The generosity, and sympathy shown by the British Government and people to Austria during its recent trials have aroused in the latter country a genuine feeling of sincere gratitude.

It is intended to set up special sub-committees to consider economic, artistic, literary and social problems affecting mutual interests. The council, of which Sir Maurice de Bunsen, formerly British Ambassador at Vienna is chairman, and the present Austrian Minister in London, Baron Frankenstein, vice-chairman, includes a number of well-known names, amongst them, those of the Earl of Balfour, Lord Robert Cecil, Mrs. Asquith, Reginald McKenna, Lord Haldane, Sir John Lavery, John Galsworthy, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir William Goode, J. L. Garvin, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir William Beveridge, and J. H. Thomas.

**WOMAN LEADER TO RETIRE**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 1.—Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City League for Women Voters, has announced her decision to retire, after 14 years of leadership in that organization. She will continue to work for the league and for political reforms, but chiefly in the capacity of a public speaker.

## "HOME, SWEET HOME" SALE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 1.—The original autographed score of "Home Sweet Home," which has been called the world's most famous song, is to be sold at auction at the Anderson Galleries here next week. The document is on exhibition at the galleries.

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THOSE who have the gift for anticipating approaching fashions will appreciate these rich pile fabric Wraps and Capes. Here are displayed Fashion's most exclusive innovations—among the most popular being the newest of side fastenings—that of the charming ribbon bow, the wrappy style which gives the slim silhouette effect so necessary this season, and a number of novelty variations in fine tuckings, cordings, and fancy cable stitching. Last, but by no means least, are the fabrics—all of rich deep pile such as Marvella, Gerona, Lustrosa and Fashona.

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Lustrosa Coats in straight line semi-fitted models, set-in sleeves and narrow belt in front. Design of fancy cable stitching on back, and the throw scarf collars, with silk tasseled ends, add distinctiveness to this smart coat.

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Veldyne Cape featuring wide corded stitchings, generous collar of Natural Caracul (sketched). Gerona Coats in wrappy style, the effective novelty sleeve giving a semi-cape effect, shirred collar and heavy cable stitching in plain design, side the fastening.

At 85.00

Veldyne Capes, panel inserts and plect edge strappings achieve a distinctly new effect, on this most becoming wrap, which also features the new shirred collar made to lie flat or stand up when fastened.

At 95.00

Veldyne Novelty Wraps display a Jacquette effect which is new and very original as used in Coats. Side fastening with ornamental buckle, corded hip banding and the most generous collar of summer Squirrel, combine and achieve a most original and smart wrap.



SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA  
SHOW MARKED IMPROVEMENTSystem of Education Being Transformed by County Unit  
of Administration, Says C. L. Coon

CLEVELAND, March 1 (Staff Correspondence)—A practical example of what the county unit of administration can do for the schools, was offered before the department of rural education of the National Education Association today, when C. L. Coon, superintendent of schools in Wilson County, N. C., described the transformation of the system in that county.

"As late as 1913 Wilson County, with an area of 373 square miles, had 48 small school districts and 51 schoolhouses, only three of the 45 rural schools having more than two rooms," he said. "A majority of the children could attend school only 80 days in the year. The equipment was poor and the teachers were poorly paid, the county superintendent of schools having had to follow the profession of law for some eight years to eke out his salary."

## Improvement Noted

Mr. Coon described in detail the campaigns which have resulted in putting about \$1,550,000 into consolidated schools and teachers' homes in the last four years. He continued:

Wilson County now has 17 modern schoolhouses for white children, 13 in the country. But we still have three poor buildings for white children and a number of indifferent and poorly equipped buildings for Negro children. At 12 of our school buildings we have good, modern homes for teachers. These homes have electric lights, bath, hot water, steam heat and good furniture. We have 6 school buildings in which we are developing standard high schools. We have 11 other buildings which have from 4 to 16 teachers offering only the 6 elementary grades of school work.

We have 3 buildings in which we are going to offer elementary and junior high school work. We shall soon have a school system which will offer high school instruction to all who complete the sixth grade elementary school and no high school pupil will have to live

away from home to get the high school instruction. We have in operation 28 school trucks which carry 2200 children to school each day. We are giving some high school instruction to more than 350 children out of an enrollment of 10,167, though our complete consolidated school program is less than one year old.

We are getting about 90 per cent of our white school enrollment in school every day. We now have a school budget of \$402,252, instead of \$87,919 in 1913-14. We have 245 teachers instead of 159. We pay our 192 white teachers nearly \$1000 each instead of \$300, as we were doing in 1913-14. We have 289 class rooms instead of 61. We now have school property worth over \$1,251,000, instead of \$128,500 worth nine years ago.

## One-Room Schools Disappearing

We now have no one-room schools for white children. We had 28 in 1913-14. We now have \$34 worth of school property for each inhabitant, which is considerably more school wealth than is possessed by any other one of our counties. But we still have nearly three times our school wealth invested in automobiles.

Every school has its own budget. The chairman of each township district meets with the superintendent of schools in May and makes up the budget for the next school year. Then the chairman of each county district meets with the county board of education and the county budget is made up according to the needs of the several schools. Each township district is responsible for bonds and other borrowed money for the school buildings, the expense for the transportation of children, the salaries of teachers, and all other expenses of each school are put in the county school budget just as is done for the various schools in a city school system.

We think we have made the beginning of an effective school system for an agricultural county. All the property of the county, wherever situated, now pays the same school tax and all the children have the same opportunity to get an education, which is only fair and democratic.

PAYSON SMITH ELECTED HEAD  
OF N. E. A. SUPERINTENDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

free from the latter in 1913. His advancement to higher educational posts from teacher of Greek in the seminary from which he graduated has been gradual but steady; he was principal of high schools and later superintendent of schools in Canton, Me., in 1904-07, where his success led to his rise to the state superintendency of public schools. This post he held 10 years, till Gov. Calvin Coolidge, recognizing his ability, appointed him Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts in 1916.

Mr. Smith has followed the discussion of the proposed federal department of education at the present meeting of superintendents in Cleveland with keen interest. He has been inclined to agree with what seems a majority of members there that the proposal of John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, that the education department be combined with a welfare department, would not do justice to education. Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Smith said that in his opinion education was too important a subject to allow it to be joined to any other field of government activity.

## One Must Predominate

If a department of education and welfare were set up, he said, it would always be a question whether the interests of welfare would predominate, or whether those of education. Though the two branches appeared superficially alike, their similarities were in fact not deep enough to make the carrying out of the two lines by the same individuals possible. Education itself was altogether too large a field to need any other department to aid it out, in his opinion, and it could best stand alone.

Regarding recent criticisms of phases of the American educational system, and particularly the assertion that too wide a range of subjects is being covered in public schools and high schools, Mr. Smith said he thought there was confusion between vocational and pre-vocational work. Though there were many pre-vocational classes, they were not intended or expected to turn out finished craftsmen, masters of a trade, but rather to give schools the opportunity to experiment with various fields, to find out ones to which they were best adapted. Vocational work, on the other hand, was confined chiefly to advanced schools, for students who had definitely decided on their careers.

## More School Money Urged

So long as Americans believed the success of their democratic government was based on education, they were unlikely, in his opinion, to demand less expensive schools, but were likely rather to demand that more school money be spent.

Problems which he saw before school superintendents today were largely the difficulties in getting teachers who had received adequate preparation, and of providing sufficient seats for pupils, in regard to both of which needs Massachusetts was comparatively well off. It was not a question of getting enough teachers, Mr. Smith concluded, but of getting teachers who had the background and training to educate and stimulate the scholars of America.

## Figures Misleading

Referring to numerous statements that recently have been discussed by the press relative to the cost of public education in America, Mr. Smith said: "There is a question whether the public gets a fair estimate of educational values. Figures are considered solely on the basis of the total expenditure of the Nation, the State or the municipality. It is perhaps fairer and more easily comprehensible when these costs are reduced to terms of the individual pupil. When mention is made of the grand total in dollars, we are likely to leave out of account the grand total in the number of children served." Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of

PAYSON SMITH ELECTED HEAD  
OF N. E. A. SUPERINTENDENTS

the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in his annual report made public a few days ago, states that the costs of the public schools have risen from \$149,000,000 in 1909 to \$1,000,000,000 in 1920 and that in this period the cost of teachers' salaries has risen from \$95,000,000 to \$438,000,000. Perhaps sufficient emphasis is not laid upon the well-known fact that in 1920 tens of thousands of unqualified, and in many cases even uneducated, persons were employed as teachers in the American schools at salaries so ridiculously low that they constituted hardly less than a disgrace to a people disposed to boast of its high ideals of education.

Massachusetts shares with other states in the increased cost of education. As pointed out recently, the total cost of the public schools of Massachusetts last year was approximately \$54,000,000 for all purposes. Reducing this very large total, however, to a per capita cost, it indicates that the people of Massachusetts last year invested approximately \$70 in the education of each school child. It is a fair question to ask whether \$70 is an extravagant sum to pay for the education of a child, or whether it is a fair relative value, that sum would pay for one set of tires for an inexpensive grade of automobile.

**\$900 Educational Investment**  
At this same rate, the entire elementary schooling of a child would cost \$900. If he stayed through high school it would mean an investment of approximately \$900. When you consider that the average child is born with both to the individual and to the nation, it is certainly a fair question to ask whether the amount now expended is either extravagant or meagre. Moreover, there may be a very real doubt as to whether the people of this generation are expending as much for public education as they are able to support education as our fathers of a generation ago expended.

It is proper and right, and wholesome, that all sorts of questions should be raised with reference to the offerings of the schools and with reference to their efficiency. The public is right in insisting that these questions be carefully considered and so far as possible answered. If our educational methods are not the best, they should be improved. If our objectives are not right, they should be changed. If our courses and curricula are wrong, we should have others. But it is hardly possible that the American people will find the answer which seems to be that implied by the Carnegie report that of limiting educational opportunity. It is certainly true that larger numbers of people, adults as well as youth, are going to turn to education as a means to their improvement. We are going to have more and not fewer people at school. There is a very real need at every point that the objectives or motives of education be clearly stated and definitely worked for. In the case of the individual, it is enormous; in the case of the nation, it is early as possible, understand exactly what he wants to get out of every step of his educational progress. Aimlessness and lack of purpose are as disastrous to educational effort as to any other kind of effort. Very likely a part of the difficulty of which college presidents complain today is due not to the quality of mind of the college student so much as it is to the quality of his motive.

**"Plodders" Benefited**  
It is not always the boy of high scholastic attainments who produces the most efficient practical service. The slow-going plodder who gets a fixed purpose, sticks to it, and works for it, is quite as likely to arrive creditably as the brilliant individual who can't find a purpose or who can't work steadily toward a goal.

Every school course ought to be subjected to a most careful examination in order to determine what educational result is to be secured from it. Every activity of the school, including discipline, should be subjected to the same scrutiny. The object in the teaching of reading, is it to gain the ability to repeat with expression printed phrases, or is it to be able to attack the printed page with the ability to get from it the thought that is there? The objective will in a measure determine the method. In discipline, is the objective that of securing a well-ordered schoolroom or is it to bring about in the individual self-control and an appreciation of personal rights and the rights of associates? The methods of discipline will be determined by the objective adopted.

In science, is it the objective to enable the learner to acquire knowledge of a certain specified number of facts, or is it in part to quicken curiosity and to point ways of acquiring knowledge? Here, again, the goal will help to determine the method.

In the field of vocational education to which Dr. Pritchett refers, there is danger of possible misunderstanding. Vocational education as carried on in trade and technical schools has as its objective the definite training of the individual to a specific trade or occupation. It is the kind of education that is imagined for the boy who has in large measure determined what he wants to do in life. Vocational education helps him to learn how to be efficient in that field.

**Manual Training Advantages**  
Pre-vocational education, on the other hand, which includes manual training and practical arts in great range and variety, has as its object the affording of an opportunity to the youth to test by means of experiment his tastes, interests, and capacity in various fields in which they may not become later specifically interested. It is objected that there is much that is artificial in this form of education. Probably there is much truth in this criticism. The critics must not forget, however, that the transference of industry to the factory basis has greatly reduced numerous opportunities which formerly existed for providing very practical training for our youth outside of schools.

Unless some way can be found through co-operative part-time education for making contacts between the school and industry, it is clear the schools must continue, often somewhat artificially, to provide the educational and semi-industrial forms of education. The one thing that must not happen, and which it is hardly likely to happen to education, is that of establishing a theory that certain forms of education, costly in time and money, are to be reserved for the class that can pay for that education and that others, regardless of talent and capacity, must be content with limited or inferior educational opportunities. Such a theory is not only un-American and anti-democratic, but it will prove, in the long run, destructive of the economic as well as the civic welfare of the people.

Among the greatest obligations of any generation is the obligation that each generation owes to the next one. That obligation is to be discharged chiefly through the education of the youth. Seventy dollars a year in terms of present money values, can hardly be regarded as a small sum. It is an investment in each unit of youth that must go into the making of that next generation of citizenship.

TEACHER DECRIES  
VENEER LEARNINGProf. Snedden Urges Flexible  
Secondary School Curricula

CLEVELAND, March 1 (Staff Correspondence)—The National Association of Secondary School Principals closed its annual convention here this afternoon with an interesting session on the curriculum. Proposed changes in the secondary school curriculum were discussed and a strong plea for greater flexibility was made by David Snedden, professor of education in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Dr. Snedden accused the traditional customs, controls and practices of the high schools of being undemocratic, in that they do not "offer to or require of the student the kind and degree of positive education that would enable those, as men and women, best to serve societies aspiring to more and better democracy in politics, in industry, in culture, in fellowship, and in sumptuary utilization."

He spoke of the mistakes of the past in compelling all students to study higher mathematics, in permitting many of them to acquire a confusing "veneer learning" of one or more foreign languages, in offering "illusory commercial courses," and in the "uninspiring appeals of our formally taught literature, the quantitative desecration of our natural science instruction, the indeterminate effects of our meager civic education and the misplaced emphasis of much of our so-called physical training."

He spoke of the "uninspiring appeals of our formally taught literature, the quantitative desecration of our natural science instruction, the indeterminate effects of our meager civic education and the misplaced emphasis of much of our so-called physical training."

RADIO CONVENTION  
AND EXHIBIT OPENS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 1.—With representatives of amateur radio clubs from every state in the Union attending, the Amateur Radio Convention-Exhibit opened this morning at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The principal exhibitors are prominent manufacturers, who are showing the latest apparatus. No jobbers are represented, but the representatives of 16 of the largest radio clubs in the country have been invited to exhibit their principal exhibits being the apparatus which they have used for receiving and transmitting messages as well as for experimental purposes.

Over a thousand radio enthusiasts are expected to attend the banquet which will be held in connection with the convention the evening of March 3. The chairman of the convention is George T. Broste of the Thompson Starrett Company and the secretary is W. F. Crosby.

**RAW SUGAR AT NEW HIGH**  
NEW YORK, March 1.—Raw sugar today touched the highest level recorded since 1920, selling at 5 1/2 cents and freight, equal to 7.40 for centrifugal for March shipments.

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HIGHER STANDARDS TO BENEFIT  
CONSOLIDATED RURAL SCHOOLSMacy Campbell Proposes at Least Two Years Professional  
Preparation for Elementary Teachers

CLEVELAND, March 1 (Staff Correspondence)—Standards for consolidated rural schools were proposed today by Macy Campbell, president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, before the rural education department of the National Education Association. The standards were based on those found to be in use in some schools in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, California, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama and Virginia.

The recommendations were for a well-graded elementary school plus four years of standard high school work with elementary teachers who have had at least two years of professional preparation above the standard high school course, Mr. Campbell added.

Unless some way can be found through co-operative part-time education for making contacts between the school and industry, it is clear the schools must continue, often somewhat artificially, to provide the educational and semi-industrial forms of education. The one thing that must not happen, and which it is hardly likely to happen to education, is that of establishing a theory that certain forms of education, costly in time and money, are to be reserved for the class that can pay for that education and that others, regardless of talent and capacity, must be content with limited or inferior educational opportunities. Such a theory is not only un-American and anti-democratic, but it will prove, in the long run, destructive of the economic as well as the civic welfare of the people.

**Multiple Duties**  
These standards for the consolidated school require the employment of a superintendent to whom is given time enough really to supervise the activities of the school. He must be competent to give professionally to aid and direction to trained teachers, to direct

## Washington Observations

Washington, March 1  
INVENTORS' RIGHTS.—The United States probably never imagined in their wildest flights that some day it would serve to discourage men from taking Cabinet office. Yet that this observer was informed, has recently come to pass. The President was looking for some one to fill a portfolio in the cabinet and he offered it to a Republican whom Mr. Harding himself describes as "an outstanding American." The man in question rather fancied the position. He conceived that it held out a prospect for eminent national service. But he had certain ideas that would have called for the expenditure of money. The budget was mentioned. The citizen whom the President wanted to raise to Cabinet rank did not long hesitate to express himself. Under the ax-wielding system the budget imposed he admitted he could not carry out projects near to his heart in the department under consideration and declined the proffered honor.

At table at the American Law Institute's banquet the other night three or four secretaries sat down to write in proximity—Ellis Root, William H. Taft and Jacob M. Dickinson. All of the heads of the War Department for the past quarter of a century, roughly, have been lawyers with the exception of John W. Weeks. He is a banker and broker by profession, but he is not a lawyer. He himself at the law feast of an epigram that combined wit, wisdom and resignation. "When a man reaches the place I have," he said, "he is not expected to speak, and he has more than he can attend to in what he hears."

Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was the recipient of a unique honor at Toronto the other day. He was invited to address the Ontario Provincial Legislature from the floor of the house. Among the things the Secretary said were: "During my little visit to Canada I have at no time felt I was in a foreign land. We are to all intents and purposes one people, with the same hopes and aspirations and fidelity to law and order. We are both great agricultural countries, and our national prosperity depends upon the farm. We are coming out of the depression. The skies are brighter, the future is brighter. When we look across the seas and note conditions there, and then turn our eyes home, we ought to praise the Lord for the state of affairs here."

The thousands of Chinese merchants in business in the Philippines have a grievance against what they term an annoying piece of bureaucracy. The Filipino Legislature, it appears, passed a law requiring that all accounts in the islands be kept either in English, Spanish or Filipino dialect. The Chinese claim this regulation is designed to quash business of their smaller tradespeople. The State Department at Washington recommended that the law be altered as a concession to China, but the Filipino House of Representatives has tabled all resolutions looking to amendment or alteration. Only the Congress at Washington can now decree a change in favor of the Chinese.

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out projects on their home farms in close co-operation with their fathers. O. C. Pratt, superintendent of schools in Spokane, Wash., offered a practical program to enable the superintendent of the large school system to maintain close and friendly contacts with his staff. Mr. Pratt advocated teachers' meetings, the formation of a teachers' council, the establishment of a professional committee representing the classroom teachers, occasional formal letters sent to all teachers, classroom visits, an office hour when all teachers should feel free to call on the superintendent, an extension class in which credit toward normal school or university degree should be given.

**Individual Instruction**  
A plea for individual instruction of students rather than mass instruction was made by A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools in Bronxville, N. Y. William E. Stark, superintendent from Hackensack, N. J., recommended that superintendents refrain from dictation as to procedure and allow teachers to work out their own problems. A similar program of developing responsibility in teachers and then permitting them to organize their activities was urged by Charles S. Clark, superintendent of Somerville, Mass.

"Education is a life job," declared H. C. Weber, superintendent of Nashua, N. H. "Education is not to be found in books alone; indeed, only a small part of it is to be gained there. Education is not information, but the ability to use information."

A strong argument for the building of schools according to the educational program, rather than the adaptation of the program to the building, was made by E. E. Lewis, superintendent of schools in Rockford, Ill.

Mr. Lewis said: "All junior high school buildings should be built on the flexible plan and on the unit basis. It should be possible to use a given room for many different kinds of work and to enlarge or decrease the size of rooms rather easily. It is also important to design the building that it can be added to at any time without destroying its architectural unity, or affecting the efficiency of the program. It should be lighted, or otherwise administered."

Classrooms, and especially new types of classrooms, should not be built in such a manner that they cannot be economically rebuilt 10 years later, and adapted to some other type of activity. This means flexibility of classroom as well as flexibility of the building itself. This is not a difficult problem for the architect to solve. By putting heat, light, water, gas, and other service mains in tunnels and in corridor partitions, rather than in the partitions between rooms, the architect will make it possible to extend or contract the size of classrooms at minimum cost.

**SECOND FRICK ESTATE ACCOUNTING IS MADE**  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 1.—A second and partial account of the estate of Henry Clay Frick, covering the year ending December 31, 1922, was made public here last night. It shows a balance of \$43,156,261 when the first account was filed, to which has been added from the collection of debt in excess of inventory value, the sale of real estate, sale of personal property in excess of inventory value, an increase in valuations at which stocks were distributed to legatees under the will and amounts sufficient to bring the total to \$48,454,944. Of this total, the accountants claim credit for disbursements amounting to \$17,332,497, leaving a balance of \$32,122,447.

The largest item in the list of payments was \$16,685,000, which was paid to legatees. The income account shows a total of \$3,925,782.

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PHYSICAL TRAINING  
TO GAUGE DEFENSE

Secretary Weeks Approves Recommendations of Committee for Standards of Bodily Strength

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Recommendations of the Special Conference on Training for Citizenship and National Defense have been approved by the Secretary of War and steps taken to put them into effect, including that of undertaking a physical training campaign.

The Committee on Citizenship Training, which was one of the three committees handling the work of the conference, agreed that a "comprehensive thorough-going program of universal physical education is of pressing and vital importance to the nation, and that state legislation for the acquisition and conservation of national vigor by means of thorough well-balanced programs of physical education is a fundamental necessity."

The fundamental importance of encouraging organized athletics and games appropriate to different ages, in order to promote the physical development of the Nation's youth, also was stressed. Park and playground departments, public school systems, and local associations of all kinds were urged to expand their work along this line. Every agency, public and private, local and national, was asked to do its part in promoting physical development and efficiency, not only of the boys and girls, but also of the young men and young women of the country.

It was agreed that one of the best means of attaining these objectives lies in formulating sound and generally applicable specifications and standards of physical fitness. Such specifications and standards would furnish the most practical means of stimulating youth, it was stated, to participate in activities that make for physical efficiency. They would also provide objective tests for measuring achievement.

It was regarded as both practicable and desirable to set up specifications and standards of physical achievement for boys and girls on the basis of age, height and weight. The National Amateur Athletic Federation of America was suggested as the proper organization to take up the task of defining these specifications and standards and promoting their use.

As a result of these recommendations, Secretary of War Weeks has invited the Amateur Athletic Federation of America to undertake the preparation and establishment of a number of national standards of physical efficiency and the stimulation of their use by every one interested in physical development. The federation has accepted this invitation and has gone to work on the project. It is expected that tentative sets of such standards will be presented soon, so that experiments in testing them may be begun on a large scale.

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## CAPITAL PLANS ROYAL WELCOME TO SHRINE PILGRIMAGE IN JUNE

Almas Temple Prepares Unusual Entertainment—"Ball of the States"—American Opera, by, for, and of Americans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The time has arrived when a comprehensive, official and accurate account may be given concerning an event of national importance that is to take place in Washington the first week of June next—the annual session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

For six months a general committee of the local temple of the order with 32 subcommittees have been working out the various problems incidental to the entertainment of a multitude of visitors which is expected to equal in numbers the present population of Washington. The plans of these committees are well advanced, and those in charge of the arrangements are confident that the national capital will be able to care for the vast influx of visitors efficiently and in a manner that will reflect credit upon the city.

In North America are 155 temples located in as many major cities. They vary in membership from 200 to 25,000. The total membership is nearly 600,000. At this moment 128 temples have applied for accommodations for their delegations, which will consist in each case of a band, Arab patrol, a chancery organization or glee club, and large parties of members and their families. The largest attendance of any Imperial session heretofore was 94 temples at San Francisco last summer, where, according to the records, there was a daily attendance of 350,000.

### National Capitol Attracts

Members of the order here, including the President and many department executives and members of Congress, are convinced that the preparations being made throughout the country for the extraordinary attendance at the session next June, are caused by the universal desire of the people of the country to visit and become acquainted with their national capital. For it is to be remembered that the people of the nation feel a proprietary interest in Washington, and regard it as their city. This fact is taken as sufficient to account for the unprecedented attendance assured. Indeed, it can be accounted for on no other grounds, according to the official view, and characterizes the occasion more as a great home-coming of Americans, or something vastly greater and more significant than an assemblage of fraternalists.

From every large city comes to the headquarters the same story—that people see in this event an opportunity to come and see the home of the Government, to become familiar with some of the scenes they tried to visualize in their school days, to get a close view of the great governmental departments, to walk the same streets where the Nation's great men of affairs have come, left their record on the roll of fame and have departed. The typical Imperial Council session with which the public is familiar consists of three days and nights of spectacular processions, with decorations, uniforms and even the music fashioned after the modes of the East. It may be understood that when the order came into being in 1871 under the auspices of "Billy" Florence, the actor, and his associates, they gave it the dress and forms of the Arabian, because these appealed to the love of the theatrical and colorful in the order's progenitors. Nevertheless, the fundamental purpose of the Shrine, apart from its character as being the playground of Masonry, is charity, brotherly love, loyalty to the United States and true manliness. The prerequisites for membership is that of a Knight Templar in the York Rite or Thirty-Second Degree in the Scottish Rite.

### Add Dignity to Spectacular

The Almas Temple 1923 Shrine Committee, as the local organization is designated, has seen in the forthcoming season an occasion that will lift the Imperial session this year out of the rut of the usual round of parading, drill contests and feasting to a plane of high attainment and real service to the national capital, to Masonry and the country. In short, the Imperial Council session which in years past has been the rival of the Mardi Gras, entirely light and spectacular, will in Washington, while losing nothing in color, display and light, be set in an atmosphere to be found nowhere else, deeply impressive because of the stage upon which the actors will move.

The members of the committee feel that the people are coming to Washington, not altogether in a holiday frame of mind, but with a desire to see the places where the great Washington himself abided, to get close to the sacred things of the Government. Impressed with this fact, a program of entertainment is in preparation such as has never before been witnessed upon this continent. The general purpose is to display before the multitude in pageantry and allegory some of the glories of history and of Americanism.

"The Dance of the States" on Pennsylvania Avenue may be participated in by 100,000 persons, the "ballroom" being the avenue itself from the Capitol to the Treasury. The wide thoroughfare will be apportioned to the states, and the people will assemble in the section allotted to the state from which they come, as the case may be. It is the present intention to furnish the music for this event by a band of 200 stationed in front of the White House, the music for the dancing being distributed down the avenue through amplifiers placed at intervals along the thoroughfare.

### States in Harmony

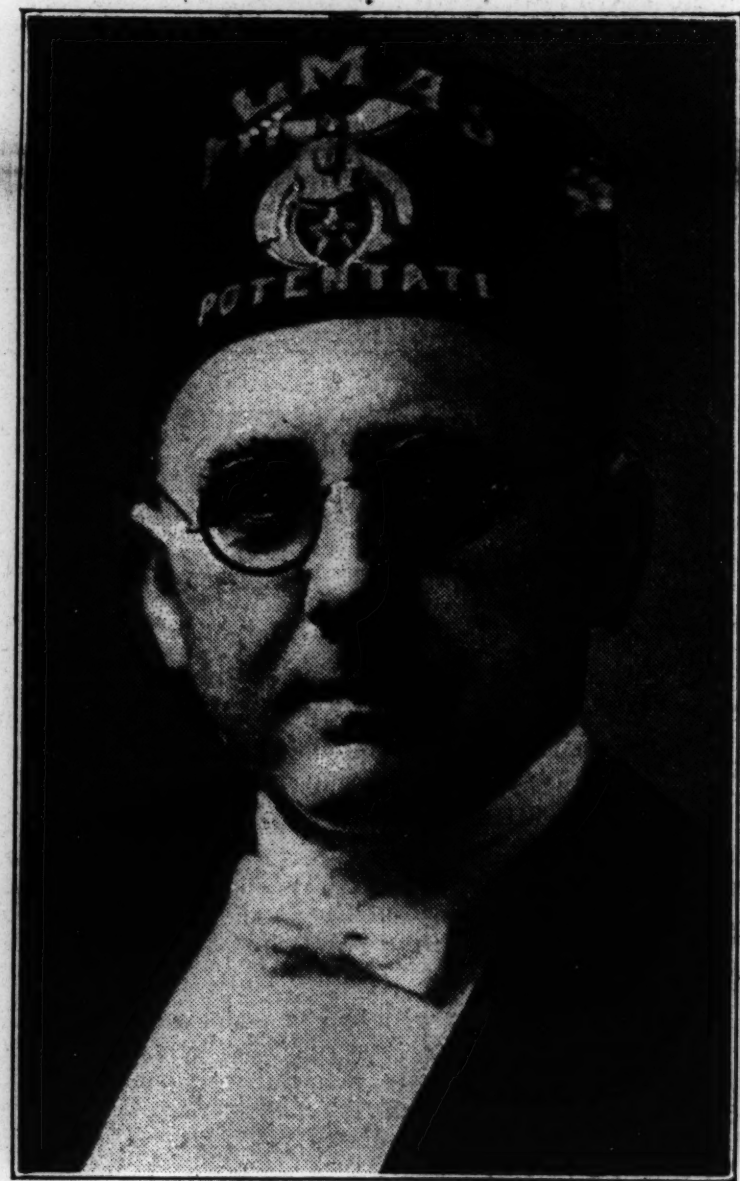
The avenue will be illuminated by many-colored lights from the roofs of

adjacent structures. The grandstands will be filled. As far as one can see the people dancing in the street will be moving in unison. At the far end will appear, set against the night sky, the illuminated dome of the Capitol, the symbol of the legislative arm of the Government, while at the other extremity will be the White House, the symbol of the executive branch.

The great national ball will thus be in progress between these two arms of the Government with the people of the states, in step between them. The scene will be an allegorical picture of the United States as Washington and those associated with him in the framing of the Constitution saw it, a government and people dwelling together in harmony. It is the conception of the Almas Temple 1923 Shrine Committee that if the states are not "in step" on all public questions and politics, as Washington hoped, and dreamed they would be, they will be, at least, on this occasion.

Another event, unique in character because it will be produced for the first time here, will be the Pageant of Neptune, depicting the development of those associated with him in the framing of the Constitution saw it, a government and people dwelling together in harmony. It is the conception of the Almas Temple 1923 Shrine Committee that if the states are not "in step" on all public questions and politics, as Washington hoped, and dreamed they would be, they will be, at least, on this occasion.

A great American opera will be produced at the White House, composed by an American writer and sung by American artists. Sousa, with a band recruited from the visiting organizations, will conduct it. A western rodeo, similar to those witnessed at Cheyenne and Albuquerque each year, also will be produced. There will be a great day parade and also one at night, with an historical pageant. A massed band of 6000 musicians, accompanying 5000 male voices, will provide a concert on the Monument grounds. The President will review the day parade, and it is known that he is taking a deep interest in the event because of its



Leonard P. Steuart

Illustrious Potentate of Almas Temple, Washington, D. C. Almas Temple Is to Be Host to the Hundreds of Thousands of Shriner Who Will Make the Trip to the Nation's Capital for the June Session of the Imperial Council

calling to Washington so many people, people who will carry back with them to their homes some measure of inspiration and renewed courage that will come from being a guest in the home of the Government. The city will be decorated uniformly for the occasion. It is the intention of the committee on decorations

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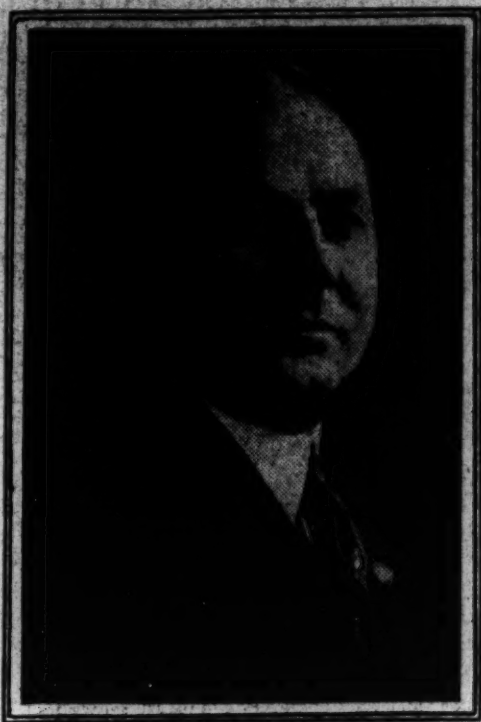
E. L. Cousino, Gen. Mgr.

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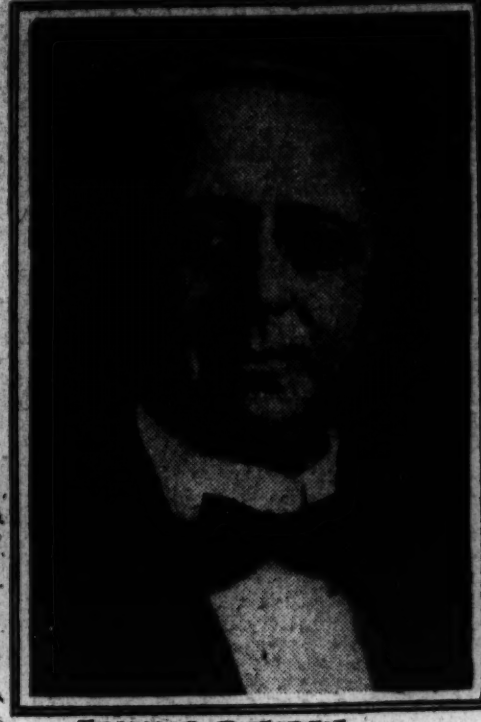
THOMAS E. JARRELL

Chairman of Finance



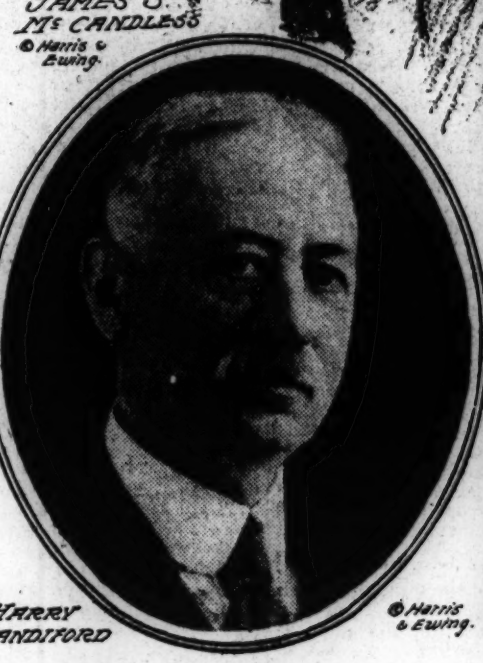
JAMES S. MCCANDLESS

Imperial Potentate



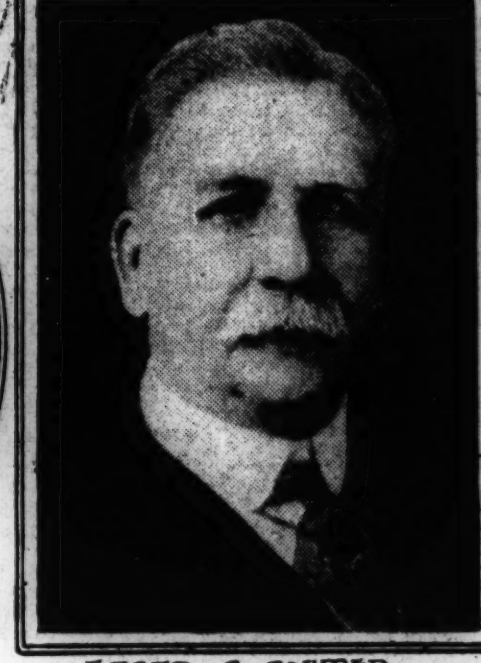
ELLWOOD P. MOREY

Chairman of Hotel and Housing



HARRY STANDFORD

Executive Secretary



EDGAR C. SNYDER

Chairman of Entertainment

### Nobles Who Are Arranging the Shrine Pilgrimage to Washington

James S. McCandless Is Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. McCandless Is Completing a Swing Around the Country Urging Complete Representation at the National Capital in June. Thomas E. Jarrell Is Chairman of the Finance Committee; Ellwood P. Morey, as Chairman of the Hotel and Housing Committee, Faces the Huge Task of Marshaling Living Quarters for 500,000 Visitors; Harry Standford Has Been Named as Executive Secretary; Edgar C. Snyder Is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee

cided to make the prerequisite for membership that of a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason or a Knight Templar in the York Rite. The public may know, therefore, that every Shriner is a Mason who has attained the degrees in one or the other of these rites. The first temple, Mecca, established in New York, was a success, and gradually other temples were organized in other cities. The Imperial Council, established in 1876, is the central or supreme controlling body.

**Right to Be Merry**  
Popularly the Shrine is known as the playground of Masonry. Sessions of its temples everywhere are occasions of sociability, innocent merriment and fun such as might be expected among gentlemen and business men, who seek surcease from toil. But fun making is only one feature of Shrine life. It is a universal fact that when you dig under the surface of merriment you find a heart.

Shrine members give \$1,000,000 a year for the construction and maintenance of hospitals for children. These hospitals are organized on the broad basis of nonsectarianism, and the only consideration in any case is the question of the child's prospect of becoming a useful and self-supporting individual.

Every temple dedicated by the Im-

perial Council is dedicated to the joy that comes from good works. It is dedicated to the brotherhood of humanity and to humanitarian deeds. The Shriner visits and helps the poor. Nobody in the world has a better right to be happy, laugh and make merry.

### MILLION SOUGHT FOR 200

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 1.—A campaign to raise \$1,000,000 to increase the endowment fund of the New York Zoological Society and to add 1000 new members at \$10 each to the organization's roster was formally opened at a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary held at the home of Mrs. Vincent Astor in Fifth Avenue. The society was organized 27 years ago with five members.

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## LEGAL FRATERNITY HONORS DR. LODER

World's Court President Entertained by Anglo-Batavian Society

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 1.—Dr. R. C. J. Loder, president of the Permanent Court of International Justice was entertained at dinner in the inner Temple hall here last night by the members of the Anglo-Batavian Society. Viscount Haldane, in speaking to the toast of "The Permanent Court," extended a hearty welcome to Dr. Loder, and said that he hoped the law of the court of which he was president would develop an unwritten code to allow full freedom of expansion to public opinion. The law was valuable when it was the embodiment of a general sense of what was right.

Dr. Loder in reply declared that a court of justice was an institution invested with jurisdiction which one party could invoke against another, even against his own will. Its verdict was binding. Had the World's Court attained this position, or did some rudiments of arbitration remain? Dr. Loder then referred to the famous article 36, by which the powers are asked to declare, either when they sign or ratify the protocol notifying their adhesion to the court, or at some subsequent time, that they "recognize as compulsory . . . the court's jurisdiction . . . concerning, (1) the interpretation of a treaty, (2) any question of international law, (3) the existence of any fact which it established would constitute a breach of an international agreement, (4) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for a breach of international obligation."

So far, said Dr. Loder, 20 powers had signed, but many great powers had refrained. The International Court, therefore, was not really a court at all yet. When it became one, a great step in the world's history would have been taken.

Lord Finlay, formerly British Lord Chancellor, said the court had already performed most conspicuous services. If the United States gave its adhesion it would enormously strengthen the court's power for good, and the old world, weary of war, would welcome the new world's assistance in finding another way of settling international disputes.

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All the fashionable and attractive weaves—Georgette, Canton, satin faced crepe and new taffetas are now ready for spring dresses.  
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TREMENDOUS COAL  
SAVING INDICATEDMaine Engineer Says Unused  
State Water Power Equals  
3,750,000 Tons a Year

PORTLAND, Me., March 1 (Special).—Speaking before the Lions' Club here last night, George C. Danforth, state engineer, said that the 750,000 undeveloped horsepower in Maine would save approximately 3,750,000 tons of coal a year. He said that a ton would amount to \$45,000,000, and release thousands of cars on the railroads as well as the tremendous amount of labor involved in unloading these cars.

"Considering plants of over 100 horsepower only, Maine ranks third in developed power, New York and California being the only states that lead," said Engineer Danforth. "It is partly because of the lack of storage and partly because of our steam railroads that Maine depends to such an extent on coal. With high freight rates and the possibility of interruption in supply by rail or mine strikes, this dependence is a very serious one, and, with the undeveloped water power at our disposal, should not be permitted to continue. There are 95 undeveloped power sites in Maine from 1000 to 20,000 horsepower, and 13 sites with over 10,000 horsepower. With proper regulation by storage, 750,000 horsepower is a fair estimate of this undeveloped power."

"Maine has many advantages in connection with its water power, one of which is the larger amount of natural storage in its lakes and the ease with which that storage may be increased by artificial means. Even on a river with such natural storage as the Kennebec we find that large amounts of coal have been used during low water periods. One new storage development similar to that proposed on Moose River and Dead River would mean the saving of 50,000 tons of coal during one year's low water period at the present developed sites only. The Brassex lake development would increase the amount of stored water 60 per cent of the time, or, roughly, seven months out of the year, at the undeveloped sites between the Forks and Moosehead Lake, from \$9,700 to \$6,400 horsepower."

"Maine has been handicapped by the fact that water power development, instead of being a business problem, has been for a long period a political factor. There has been little inclination to invest capital in Maine development beyond the needs of actually existing markets, so long as information was lacking concerning the state policy. The monitor that policy is clearly stated the better for the State's development and the increase of industry which in Maine depends primarily on adequate and cheap power. I believe the passage of a properly safeguarded amendment permitting the state to develop eminent domain for storage development to be desirable, as with its passage the State's policy would have been stated with some degree of permanence and firms having capital to invest in Maine power will know with what conditions they have to deal."

WELLESLEY PLANS  
LECTURE SERIES

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Wellesley College announces a special series of lectures tracing political, social, and economic world developments since 1918. Among the subjects to be discussed are present conditions in Germany, reparations and restoration, new states of central Europe, Russia and the Baltic States, Turkish na-

tionism, Pacific and Far Eastern problems, international trade, Latin America, and the significance of the territorial expansion of the British Empire.

In addition to members of the faculty, it is expected that several outside experts will deal with certain of the questions to be discussed. James C. MacDonald, president of the Foreign Policy Association, and Dr. Lucius Porter of Peking University and acting head of the department of Chinese history at Columbia, are among those who are expected to give lectures in the series.

LAST DAY TO FILE  
STATE INCOME TAXOffice in Boston Open Until 5  
P. M. to Receive Them

Today is the last opportunity provided by law for the filing of Massachusetts income tax returns, and the penalty for delay of \$5 daily goes into effect at midnight, but there is yet ample time for legal filing of returns if those who have procrastinated make use of it. It was pointed out today at the office of Irving L. Shaw, director of the income tax. The office of the department, 64 Court Street, Boston, will be open until 5 p. m. to receive the returns, and after that those put into the mails and postmarked before midnight, it was pointed out legally "on time," it was declared.

Even though the delinquent taxpayer finds at the last minute he has a knotty problem before him in his return which he cannot solve in so short a time, it was said, he can avoid delinquency by mailing his return at once, and correcting it later through correspondence with the office of the director. If he does not get his return either to the tax office or into the mail before midnight, however, the penalty of \$5 per day is automatically added to the tax, and cannot be removed in part or in whole except at the discretion of the director.

Mr. Shaw has been gratified to find that many taxpayers have accompanied their returns with payment of the tax, although it is not necessary for them to pay until receiving their bills. This advance payment is said to save the State a fairly large sum of money in the aggregate, as well as put money into the treasury ahead of time and prevent the necessity of borrowing it.

MAINE TO ADVERTISE  
AS WINTER RESORT

PORTLAND, Me., March 1.—The State of Maine Winter Sports Committee has taken definite steps toward telling the world of Maine's advances as a winter sports state. A standard lecture, "Winter Sports in Maine" will be prepared for presentation before civic clubs and schools by a special speaker's bureau. The Maine Central Railroad will supply pictures for illustrations and all the communities will be asked to furnish pictures of scenes in their localities. Booklets, giving carnival dates, hotel accommodations and other data will be issued. Inter-town contests are planned. A circuit including Portland, Augusta, Bangor, Waterville and Lewiston-Auburn will be formed to engage professional skaters and skaters.

## HARVARD AWARDS DEGREES

Granting of 151 degrees in the annual midyear awards was announced last night by the governing boards of Harvard University. Among those awarded higher degrees was Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, who was made a Master of Arts on the basis of advanced study in anthropology at Harvard during the years 1923-26.

FUEL

CLOSING OF B. & M.  
BRANCHES OPPOSEDNew Hampshire Communities  
Fight Proposition to Dis-  
continue Lines

CONCORD, N. H., March 1 (Special).—Vigorous opposition to the discontinuance of two New Hampshire branches of the Boston & Maine Railroad is being made in the New Hampshire Legislature by boards of trade and interested citizens in the cities and towns affected. The railroads are the Manchester & Milford, extending from Grasmere Junction in Goffstown to Milford, and the Suncook Valley, extending from Hooksett to Suncook, on the east side of the Merrimack River.

The bill for discontinuance is alleged to be the opening wedge in the railroad policy to confine its activities to those lines which pay, or come somewhere near paying.

That the Boston & Maine lost \$31,000 in 1926 in the operation of its Milford-Manchester branch, and that the Suncook Valley line has been operating also at a big loss, was the charge of Congressman William N. Rogers, attorney for the railroad.

The Congressman from the First District appeared in favor of the bill that authorizes the Public Service Commission to consider the advisability of discontinuing the Suncook Valley road, running over three wooden bridges claimed to be unsafe, and the 13 miles of road from Grasmere Junction to East Milford.

In regard to the Manchester-Milford line, the Congressman said that the revenue on this road in 1926 was \$9206, and it cost to operate it \$90,164. The revenue per train mile was put at 22 cents, compared to \$2.74 for cost of operation. That the road has always shown a loss, he said, was built in 1900 was his declaration.

Protestants claimed that under the bill the three public service commissioners should discontinue the line if they found that the costs were more than the returns. He spoke of the time of 24 years ago when Gen. Frank S. Streeter appeared before the Judiciary Committee and asked for the rights for the Boston & Maine to build the railroad lines in order that the Fitchburg Railroad could be kept out of the State.

Attorney R. S. Davis said that General Streeter asked for lines that were not paying in order to give service to the road's patrons, and he did not see why, after the object of the Boston & Maine had been accomplished—to keep out the Fitchburg Railroad—it should discontinue the roads.

VIENNA EDUCATOR  
SPEAKS IN BOSTON

Dr. Karl Beth, dean of the Protestant Theological faculty of the University of Vienna, lectured this afternoon before the students at Boston University School of Theology on "Present-Day Religious Tendencies in Modern Europe."

"The trend of religious thought in Europe is away from intellectualism and toward emotion and feeling in religion, rather than pure reason," said Professor Beth.

When asked if the stories about conditions in educational circles of Austria are true, Professor Beth answered reluctantly: "It is not my purpose to speak of the starving professors of Austria," he said, "but to tell of the spiritual awakening in Austria. But since you press me, I may say that we have milk in Vienna only about once a week for our children. Professors are hindered in their work by having to deal with household problems of bread and butter."

"Professors who are doing important research work cannot get their theses printed for it is too costly. Thus the cause of education is hindered."

DR. MAGILL TO TALK  
TO GRADUATE CLUB

Dr. Hugh S. Magill, head of the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, formerly president of the New England Association, is to address the Graduate Club of Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service and their guests at the annual banquet to be held next Monday evening at 6 p. m. at the Westminster Hotel.

Dean Walter S. Athearn will also be a guest of honor for the evening, and will speak. G. Clair Hester of Wichita, Kan., president of the club, will preside. A musical program is being arranged by Miss Edith Thomas of the college faculty.

GIRL SCOUT PATROL  
LEADERS TO TRAIN

An eight week's training course for girl scout patrol leaders in the Metropolitan Division of that movement is to open tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m., at the First Corps Cadets Armory on Columbus Avenue, under the direction of Miss Dorothy Dean, director of the Girl Scout activities in that division. This course is intended for Girl Scouts who have risen to the rank of patrol leaders in their local troops and have shown ability in leadership, sufficient

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REPUBLICANS FACE  
NEXT 48-HOUR MOVEDefeat of New Hampshire Bill  
Leaves Way Still Open for  
Fact-Finding Board

CONCORD, N. H., March 1 (Special).—Defeat of the bill for a 48-hour week for women and children in the New Hampshire Senate yesterday, by a vote of 13 to 19, leaves the next move open to the Republicans, said a Democratic leader to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. The Democratic Party, he said, had fulfilled its pre-election promise, and it is now for the Republicans to determine whether they will allow the case to rest with the party definitely recorded as opposed to a 48-hour law, or whether its pledge to establish a fact-finding commission will be taken up and the question of the advisability of a 48-hour law settled by an impartial board.

MAINE GOVERNOR  
WARNS OFFICIALSUndue Pressure Upon Legislators  
Is Charged

AUGUSTA, Me., March 1 (Special).—Gov. Percival P. Baxter, in vetoing a \$71,000 appropriation for the Maine State Prison, says that there is a tendency on the part of heads of some departments and trustees of certain institutions to press unduly their claims upon the members of the Legislature. Certain of these heads and trustees, he says, are endeavoring to obtain larger appropriations than their recommendations in the budget.

"I am of the opinion," says the Governor, "that those in charge of our State's activities should refrain from anything that savors of lobbying. It is proper for them to present the needs of their departments or institutions when they come upon to do so by the various legislative committees, but to have the heads of departments and trustees constantly pressing for funds and interviewing members at every opportunity, does not have a wholesome effect upon the legislative situation."

"The work in the State House should proceed during the legislative session as it does during the recess period, and all employees should remain in their offices and be ready to give information to the legislators and others at all times. Beyond that they should not go."

"Another feature of the situation disturbs me. Legislative committees that are considering the departmental and institutional appropriations are likely to be overzealous in seeking approval of their requests. These committees never should forget that they not only have a responsibility for all the other activities of the State entrusted to them, but that they are under a very real responsibility for all the other activities of the State. Above all else a proper sense of proportion is needed and all should take a broad state-wide outlook."

MANY MAINE SCHOOLS  
IN DEBATING LEAGUE

LEWISTON, Me., March 1 (Special).—On March 9 more than 40 secondary schools in Maine will compete in dual and triangular debates under the auspices of the Bates Debating Council, which manages the affairs of the league. The winners of the 13 respective groupings of schools which participate in this state-wide debating tournament will be invited to send teams to compete for a cup in the finals at the college on April 13.

## HARVARD OFFICERS TO MEET

A new trustee to succeed Prof. W. B. Cannon, whose term expires this week, will be elected at the annual meeting of the Harvard Officers Fund Association, to be held in Room 8, University Hall, on Friday, at 4:30 p. m. All officers of administration and instruction of the university are eligible to attend. The purpose of the association is to provide emergency financial relief, ordinarily of a temporary nature, for university officers and their families.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR PROPOSED  
AUGUSTA, Me., March 1.—A bill which would empower the governor to appoint a fuel administrator who will have full power to control the fuel supply of the State was introduced in the Legislature today by Senator Clyde H. Smith of Skowhegan.

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WHOLESALE COAL  
MEN ISSUE THREATPropose to End Anthracite Ship-  
ments If Bills Pass

A threat by wholesale coal dealers of Massachusetts to stop shipping anthracite into the State in the latest step in their fight against the passage of proposed bills by the Legislature regulating the coal business by requiring wholesale coal merchants to be licensed. A memorandum has been drawn up by attorneys representing the New England Wholesale Coal Association and addressed to the committee on mercantile affairs, in which it is stated that "if such burdensome legislation as is proposed were enacted, Massachusetts would lose the wholesale business which is now being done in Massachusetts."

TESTS SHOW POOR  
COLLEGE OUTLOOKMassachusetts Commission Re-  
ports on High School Survey

Intelligence tests given to 3333 pupils in the senior classes of Massachusetts public high schools during the present school year revealed that 40 per cent of the boys and nearly 60 per cent of the girls are poor college material, according to data, compiled by the special commission on higher education appointed by Governor Cox.

A somewhat lower average intelligence among the girls in the senior classes of public high schools in this State than among the boys students was indicated by the tests. However, the commission found that it is probable that as a rule more girls of a given mental ability will succeed in school and in college, than will boys of the same ability, because the former usually show greater seriousness in their studies and a greater willingness to work at tasks they do not find agreeable. Hence, the commission declares, it is quite likely that less girls are bad college risks than the facts seem to indicate.

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WHOLESALE COAL  
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## RISE IN UNITED FRUIT STOCK HAS LEGITIMATE BASIS

Stock Dividend Not a Probability—Surplus and Prospects Are Chief Factors

The rise in the price of United Fruit shares recently to above 180 has been associated in the minds of many with the possibilities of a stock dividend, since the present market quotation cannot be justified alone on the basis of an \$8 annual dividend. However, it is understood that the directors of the company have no thought of ordering another stock dividend; it was only a little more than two years ago that the 100 per cent declaration was made.

The speculative factors that really explain the further rise are a small floating supply, the big profit and loss surplus that amounts to \$45 a share and the prospect of big sugar profits this year.

The United Fruit management has always been conservative, expanding year by year, consolidating its growth and never being stampeded into an excess of enthusiasm in a business boom or becoming apprehensive over its Caribbean commitments at times of depression. To that policy of ploughing earnings back into the business it will probably adhere.

### Ambitious Program

This year it has undertaken another ambitious expansion program calling for the expenditure of nearly \$23,000,000, of which, roughly, about a third is going into six new steamships and the rest into plantation enlargements and additional building facilities in the tropics. Of course, it has in cash alone \$20,000,000, or nearly enough to swing the entire year's budget in advance, but earnings are being counted upon to take their share of the burden, so that the financial strength of the company may remain unimpaired.

Consequently, the thought of declaring a large stock dividend which regular dividend charges would immediately accrue would hardly be considered seriously now by the management. To be sure, this year's expenditures round out rather completely the big building and expansion program for the time being, and, if business conditions are sound, some thought in the natural course of events may be given a year or two hence to the capitalization of surplus.

### Liberal Dividend Policy

In the meantime it is only fair to state that the dividend policy will tend to be as liberal as earnings warrant. In a general way, if financial conditions are easy, stockholders are likely to receive about 50 cents of every dollar earned, the policy that has followed last year and which accounted for the unexpected \$2 extra rise in the year above the regular \$3 rate.

United Fruit is pretty well assured of good earnings this year, probably well ahead of last. Sugar certainly bids fair to come in its own again. In plantations, refinery, and equipment, United Fruit has an investment of \$60,000,000 and to earn this year \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 would be nothing extraordinary.

That on top of good fruit profits and a traffic return that is slowly rising could yield a dividend of \$2 a share or more in 1923, though it is well to bear in mind that estimates of mid-February may be radically altered before the year ends.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

A Russian ship from Petrograd brought 2500 tons of rice to Kiel, the first shipment of grain by water from Russia since the war.

James E. Harcourt has severed his connection with Marshall & Co. and has become associated with Harrow, Hill & Co., Boston.

Selridge & Co., London department store, has an expansion program which will make the store the largest in London, with an area of 600,000 square feet.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad celebrated its ninety-sixth anniversary Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1827, a charter was granted to the road, the first railroad in America.

The movement of grain over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the seaboard for export, is continuing at a volume exceeding all previous records for the handling of this form of traffic.

Corporate financing during February was \$237,600,000, compared with record total of \$432,785,000 in January. Corporate maturities during March will amount to \$29,465,160, compared with \$22,099,130 in February, and \$32,379,375 in March, 1922.

**BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT**  
LONDON, March 1.—The Bank's weekly return compares as follows:

Circulation	£123,940,000	£120,715,000
Public deposits	20,907,000	19,519,000
Private deposits	110,545,000	108,525,000
Government secur.	47,232,000	48,507,000
Other securities	79,107,000	70,623,000
Reserve	23,311,000	25,254,000
Prop res to lab	17,73	19,93
Bullion	127,504,000	127,493,000

**HOLLINGER GOLD PROFITS**  
MONTREAL, March 1.—Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines in 1922 established a record production and earnings, although handicapped by lack of power. Net profits represented 20.92 per cent on the common, compared with 16.37 per cent in 1921.

**LOREE'S SON VICE-PRESIDENT**  
NEW YORK, March 1.—J. T. Loree, son of L. P. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, yesterday was elected vice-president of the company. He will act as both vice-president and general manager.

**LOCOMOTIVES FOR SOUTH**  
RICHMOND, March 1.—The Southern Railway has placed an order for 66 locomotives with the American Locomotive Company.

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## STEEL PRICES ARE FIRMLY FIXED ON A HIGHER LEVEL

The Iron Age says: In the period of a month or so the price basis of current quality steel contracts has become strongly fixed, but what has been booked at higher prices for April, May and June delivery is substantially as firmly established.

Steel has advanced \$2.85 a ton in this time on the average, and now a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary, without any intention of taking any more business at the moment, has marked up sheets \$3 to \$6 a ton to the levels from which independent makers have just risen.

American Sheet & Tinplate Company also has raised its prices to \$4.95 a base box, \$4 a ton up. In the light that no orders are sought, the act is taken to show what may be the basis of third-quarter sales. Some independents are now asking \$5 a box, and small lots have sold at \$5.10.

Considerable open orders for other forms of steel are still not engaged for second quarter. The price basis for much of it is expected to be settled by the middle of March. Meanwhile the market is orderly, regular consumers being assured of protection for their needs.

Quite a little recent demand has come from jobbers, and to that extent, at least, orders have been for the building up of stock rather than for early use. Warehouse advances are imminent, seeing that mill prices have now reduced the spread to the distributor.

Operations have so far bettered that the whole industry is nearer 90 per cent than 85 per cent of capacity. In some quarters less of labor to outdoor occupations is not a cause of concern. The present rate is believed possible for some time.

## GOODRICH PLANS TO EQUALIZE OUTPUT OF TIRE PLANT

AKRON, March 1.—The B. F. Goodrich Company has increased its output from 18,000 to 20,000 tires a day in the last few weeks. It is working on a plan whereby production will be approximately equal throughout the year. During months when consumption is comparatively low it hopes to make a surplus which will tide it over the busy period without materially changing the number employed.

For several months it has been operating at 18,000 tires a day, and an increase to 20,000 is looked on as a temporary increase to meet demand.

This system will leave a capacity for more than a 10,000 additional daily tire production, and through stabilization will make possible eventual larger annual sales through a use of plant equipment more steadily throughout the year. The company is making some original equipment, but mostly is producing for replacement trade.

Goodrich's 20,000 tires a day compared with 30,000 being made by both the Firestone Tire & Rubber and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Both of these plants are making efforts to increase their production. Goodrich reports other than tire departments operating near capacity.

## TO GUARANTEE GERMAN BONDS

LONDON, March 1.—Under the gold loan bill, the Reichsbank will guarantee repayment of bonds. Interest will not be payable yearly, but bonds will be redeemable at 118 per cent or 120 per cent. Of the amount guaranteed by the banks, 56 per cent is assigned to the Berlin group and 44 per cent to the provincial banks.

The banks propose to form a limited company for holding bonds and to distribute them among shareholders. It is understood arrangements have been made to place part of the balance of the loan in Dutch and Swiss markets. It is expected that subscription lists will be opened March 12.

The bonds will be issued at par, redeemable April 15, 1926.

**RUHR OCCUPATION CHECKS BUSINESS**  
LONDON, March 1.—Owing to the Ruhr occupation, British iron and steel business is seriously hampered. Home, continental and colonial demand for iron remains unsatisfied, as makers' stocks are disposed of, and production in most cases sold ahead.

Coke shortage is causing producers to hesitate re-lighting of blast furnaces. In many descriptions of finished steel mills are booked up two months ahead and will not accept orders beyond that period. Large tonnage in orders remains unplaced, while French and Belgian reports indicate that the steel industry in those countries is in a state of chaos, many mills closing down.

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Chicago, Ill.

## MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA REVIEW GIVEN BY EXPERT

Report of Activities of Various Fields Shows That Country Is Prospering

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The year 1922 promises to surpass last year in Alaska's mining activities, according to B. D. Stewart, supervising engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines and ex-official federal and territorial mine inspector for Alaska, and last year's output was \$1,250,000 greater than that of 1921.

Alaska mines have produced nearly half a billion dollars worth of minerals, 97 per cent of which has come from the deposits of gold, silver and copper. The estimated known reserves of these metals alone, without considering future discoveries, or other minerals, are sufficient to assure a prosperous future.

The total mineral output of Alaska for 1922 was valued at \$1,250,000. Copper furnished half the value, gold \$7,750,000, silver \$730,000, lead \$40,000, coal \$450,000 and petroleum, marble, gypsum, platinum and other products, \$300,000. The figures are from the advance statement of the United States Geological Survey.

### Railroad and New Capital

A marked tendency toward the enlistment of larger capital in mining enterprises and the advent of better transportation facilities are the outstanding features. The completion of the government railroad, together with road building, is making it possible to develop and work properties that were not rich enough for the old system of mining, where plenty of man power was essential, or otherwise inaccessible on account of lack of transportation. The opening up of coal mines along the government railroad line has had a distinct effect on all the other mining industries tributary to the road.

"Reports have not yet been received from some localities," said Mr. Stewart to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "but enough is known to create a feeling of optimism. Indeed the outlook for the mining industries of Alaska is never brighter than now."

**Good Season in Nome District**  
"In the Nome district the season was late last year but the dredgers had a successful period, and finished with a greater production than during the previous year. The advent of financially strong California companies in the Nome field will probably cause a more vigorous prosecution of dredging operations, and with improved methods of operation a still larger increase in production is looked for during the present year."

The Aitken dredge had a successful season in the upper Kuskoquim Valley, and the Treadwell Company operated its lode mine and stamp mill during a portion of the year. On Yankee and Ganes creeks in the upper Innok Valley the dredges had a successful season and this year there will be an increase of the same kind of activity in that locality.

"At London, 30 miles back from the Yukon and below Ruby a new river lead property commenced producing and shipped some ore during the summer."

**Fairbanks Prospecting**  
"In the Fairbanks district there was extensive prospecting of placer ground with drills, and the dredge and scraper outfits worked during the season with good results. There was also some lode work on two properties."

The completion of the railroad and cheap coal are having a good effect on the mining industries of the Fairbanks section. The operation of boats on the Tanana and Yukon rivers in connection with the Government railroad service will increase activities in those sections not accessible to the railroad.

"In the Copper Mountain district of the Khatanga hills section, development work on a silver and copper property was continued during the season. This property is reported sold or bonded to the Guggenheim interests. There was extensive development in the Nenana coal fields which produce a good quality of sub-bituminous coal that is laid down at Fairbanks at a price to the consumer half as great as is paid in Juneau for imported fuel. These mines with the transportation now available assure cheap fuel for all the interior country."

## RECORD EGYPTIAN COTTON IMPORTS

Unusually Large Receipts at Port of Boston Causing Some Congestion

Never before have so many bales of Egyptian cotton been shipped to the port of Boston as during the last two months and there has been such an influx of cotton waste. It is estimated that there are more than 100,000 bales on the docks and piers of Boston, including cotton and cotton waste, at the present time. The conditions are unprecedented and the combinations to action in efforts to relieve the situation.

The American Cotton Waste Exchange of Boston, has referred the question to a special committee, whose report has just been made. Lack of sufficient switching shifts to move the stocks from the docks is shown to be largely responsible for the congestion.

Nearly every steamer arriving from Liverpool and Manchester has some cotton waste for Boston. The steamer River Ontario is due to reach Boston tomorrow, direct from Alexandria, with a large shipment of Egyptian cotton. The Ossa is expected to arrive with a similar shipment from Alexandria, March 10.

During the months of January and February alone, there were more than 71,000 bales of Egyptian cotton brought into Boston, and more than 28,000 bales of cotton waste.

Total shipments to all parts of the world from Alexandria during the cotton season, Aug. 1 to Feb. 7, amounted to 422,453 bales, including 166,737 bales to the United States. For the corresponding period of the previous season, total shipments were 440,753 bales including 117,059 bales to the United States.

## BEEF AND SHEEP PRICES STEADY IN LIVE-STOCK MARKET

Chicago, March 1.—The market for beef steers was active and steady in yesterday's live stock market. Sheep prices were also firm, but hogs showed a tendency to work lower.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:  
Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; beef steers, moderately active; generally steady; killing quality, fairly good; top matured steers, \$10.35; weight 1500 pounds; several loads, \$10.00 to \$10.25; desirable yearlings, \$9.00 to \$9.25; heavy yearlings, \$8.50 to \$8.75; beef cows and heifers, closing 25c lower; most veal calves, largely 50c lower; other grades and classes, about steady; bulk desirable hogs, 14 to 15c; most veal calves to packers, \$10.00 to \$10.25; few upward to \$11; hand-picked kind, up to \$12 to outsiders; bulk steers and feeders, \$6.25 to \$7.25; bulk canners, around \$3.50; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.25.  
Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; 5 to 10c lower; bulk 150 to 200-pound average, \$9.15 to \$9.35; top, \$9.35; bulk 225 to 250-pound butchers, \$7.90 to \$8.10; packing sows, mostly \$6.25 to \$7.15; desirable 30 to 115-pound pigs, \$6.25 to \$7.25.  
Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; steady; woolled lambs, mostly \$14.00 to \$15.25 to killers and shearers; killer top, \$15.25; shear top, \$18.40; fresh shorn lambs, largely \$12.25 to \$12.40; early fall shorn, up to \$11.25; no choice handly ewes here; good kind around \$8; choice 139-pound wethers, \$9; good 200-pound yearlings, \$13.25; good but strong weight shorn yearlings, \$9.50 to \$9.75.

## YELLOW CAB PROFITS GAIN

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Yellow Cab Manufacturing for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows a surplus of \$3,038,926 after taxes and depreciation, equal after dividend requirements on \$875,000 7 per cent Class "A" stock, to \$1495 a share on 200,000 shares Class "B" stock. This compares with \$11.20 a share in 1921 on 60,000 shares "B" stock outstanding at that time.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call Loans Boston New York  
Renewal rate 5% 5%  
Outside commercial paper 5% 5%  
Year money 5% 5%  
Customers' call loans 5% 5%  
Individual call loans 5% 5%  
Yesterday's 5% 5%  
Bar silver in New York Today  
Bar silver in London 31.6d 31.6d  
Mexican dollars 10% 10%  
Under 30 days 11.9-12 11.9-12  
Canadian ex. dis. (%) 11.9-12 11.9-12  
Domestic bar silver 99% 99%

**Acceptance Market**  
Spot, Boston delivery.  
Prime Eligible Banks—  
60-90 days 4 1/4%  
90-120 days 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days 4 1/4%  
60-90 days 4 1/4%  
90-120 days 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days 4 1/4%  
Eligible Private Banks—  
60-90 days 4 1/4%  
90-120 days 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days 4 1/4%

**Leading Central Bank Rates**  
The Federal Reserve Bank in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:  
P.C. Chicago P.C.  
Boston 4% Kansas City 4%  
New York 4% Philadelphia 4%  
Philadelphia 4% Minneapolis 4%  
Richmond 4% St. Louis 4%  
Atlanta 4% San Francisco 4%  
London 5% London 5%  
Berlin 12% Paris 5%  
Brussels 5% Rome 5%  
Budapest 5% Sofia 5%  
Hamburg 5% Stockholm 5%  
Copenhagen 5% Warsaw 5%  
Lisbon 5% Warsaw 5%

**Clearing House Figures**  
Exchanges Boston New York  
Exchanges \$78,000,000 \$1,066,000,000  
Year ago today 50,000,000 50,000,000  
Balance 25,000,000 92,000,000  
Richmond 12,000,000 12,000,000  
F.R. bank credit 24,757,286 68,000,000

**Foreign Exchange Rates**  
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:  
Sterling—Current previous Parity  
France 4.75% 4.75% 2.4848  
Germany 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Belgium 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Netherlands 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Switzerland 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Sweden 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Denmark 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Norway 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Greece 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Poland 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Hungary 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Czechoslovakia 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Finland 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Rumania 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Portugal 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Hong Kong 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Bombay 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Yokohama 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Brazil 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Uruguay 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Chile 1.75% 1.75% 1.50  
Peru 1.75% 1.75% 1.50

**BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT**  
PARIS, March 1.—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:  
Gold 5,535,800,000 5,535,700,000  
Silver 230,100,000 230,500,000  
Copper 2,231,000,000 2,230,400,000  
Circulation 37,434,000,000 27,055,300,000  
Deposits 402,100,000 21,655,300,000  
Wad adv to st. 37,700,000,000 22,300,000,000  
Bank rate 5% 5%

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## CANADIENS AGAIN IN SECOND PLACE

**Defeat St. Patricks, 3 to 0, in  
Fast Game Featured by Vic-  
tors' Strong Defensive Play**

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING					
Team	W	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Ottawa	14	1	7	2	34
Canadiens	11	1	7	3	24
St. Patricks	11	1	7	3	24
Hamilton	9	1	12	1	19
Montreal	8	1	12	1	18

in the first period, but Roach kept everything out until Boucher batted in a rebound from S. Cleghorn's shot. Cleghorn scored the second goal five minutes after the second period when he batted in a rebound from his own shot. Berliquinette added the final goal on a shot from the wing.

S. Cleghorn, Boucher and Contu were the best for the locals with Vesina playing a perfect game in goal. The defensive play of the locals was the feature of their play. The visitors showed some clever work on the attack but the local defense was too good for them. Stuart and Adams were the best. Smylie made his first appearance of the season for the Isers.

The summary:

CANADIENS	ST. PATRICKS
Jollat, Berliquinette	St. Adams, Smylie

**Mrs. Mallory Wins  
Second-Round Match**

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 23 (By The Associated Press)—Mrs. F. I. Mallory, the United States woman champion, defeated Miss May Green of England, 6-3, 6-0, in the second round of the Monte Carlo lawn tennis tournament.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, formerly of California, defeated Mrs. Rayner, England, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Mallory are in opposite ends of the draw. Mrs. Mallory's next opponent will be Mrs. Holdberg of England, and the experts say the American woman should win.

Next, Mrs. Mallory's real test is expected in the semi-finals, when she should meet Mrs. Satterthwaite, who gave Lennie Lengua such a hard fight in the final of the Cannes championship three weeks ago, when Miss Lengua won, 6-4, 6-3, after being down in the first set.

Mrs. Mallory is still playing a somewhat ragged game, but was always good enough today to win. Her service has improved somewhat, but she is still netting and outing considerably. Miss Ryan, in her match with Mrs. Rayner, displayed the best of the tourna-ment thing far.

Mrs. Mallory paired with A. W. Myers, and Miss Ryan, playing with Lord Rocksavage, survived the first

Count Balbi and Baron De Morugio, Italy; Erik Tegner, Denmark; Rod Rockcavage, F. Gordon Lowe and Col. H. G. Mayes, who have been playing under the pseudonym of "Philathete" of England, and M. Gerbeault of France, are some of the players who remain in the third round of the men's singles.

Mrs. Mallory and Miss Ryan, United States, and Miss Kitty McKane, Mrs. Seamish, Mrs. Satterthwaite and Mrs. Radcock, England, are left in the third round of the women's singles.

**BARNES AND FARRELL WIN**  
**MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 23.**—J. M. Barnes, former United States open golf champion, and John Farrell of the Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., defeated Eugene Sarazen, present national open champion, and Jack Huthison, former British open title holder in the thirty-eighth hole in their match in the Hollywood links today. At the end of the morning's 16 holes, Barnes and Farrell had Sarazen and Huthison tied, but by consistent playing the latter won things in the afternoon and the match was a tie at the thirty-sixth. The thirty-seventh was salvaged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1—F. Luehring, director of athletics at the University of Minnesota announced today that he would open negotiations with Yale for an intercollegiate hockey contest next year.

—



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nce Monitor, or answer a  
lease mention the Monitor.



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE



A Story Without Words: Pip, Pop and Pansy Find Something to Do

## The Little Prince Dreams

THE Little Prince turned over in his great golden bed. The Little Prince muttered to himself: "I am happy, all the living long day!"

"My boy, are you happy?"

"Surely, I am happy, all the living long day!"

"What do you own that gives you pleasure?"

"I own very little, except a small strawberry patch, but my berries are the finest and largest hereabouts. Let me give you each a handful. I can spare that many, at least; the rest are going to the market. I carry all I raise there every week. I make enough money to help my mother keep wood in her stove, and food in the pot."

## Strawberries Would Not Answer

The three servants took the berries with thanks, and rode on. The flavor was delicious which, of course, made it certain that the young prince had not dreamed of strawberries, for he had been quite clear that the Thing for which he pined had no taste. Besides, he had acres of strawberries in the royal gardens.

At last, toward the close of the day, the three servants came to a small cottage where a candle shone in the window. As the window had no curtain, they could see a wise-looking man bending over a book in a small, bare room. From time to time he looked up from the book, and his face was serene and happy.

Therefore the three servants knocked upon his door. When the door swung wide, Aubrey asked: "Sir, we perceive that you are a happy man. Will you tell us why?"

"I am happy because I have a thought which I think will drive war from the earth."

"A thought!" exclaimed Bernard, who was rather a simple fellow. "Has it any color?"

"No," and the happy scholar smiled. "Has it any taste?"

"No, it has no taste."

"Has it any scent?"

"No, it has no scent."

"Then," cried Bernard beginning to caper about, "a thought is what our young prince needs to make him perfectly happy."

And Aubrey broke in: "Where does one find thoughts, wise sir?"

"One finds them in heads and in hearts," said the scholar.

"Where, in heads or in hearts?"

"Look in the hearts of good and simple people," advised the scholar, and he went back to his book.

So the three servants retraced their way. After a while they came to the little cottage, where the boy who owned the strawberry patch slept under the thatch. The three servants

crept close to his window; but, strive as they would, they could not see into the boy's heart. It was Bernard who proposed that they listen to see if they perchance could hear what the heart said. And, by keeping very still, they at last heard the little tune the heart sang:

"Happy am I the living day,  
To love and serve in every way."

The servants then rode on until they came to the house of the young girl who owned the pine trees. They crept close to her window, and, after a while, they caught the tune of her heart:

"Happy am I the living day,  
To love and serve in every way."

The servants again mounted their horses and drove on until they came to the house of the little old woman who grew tulips. They crept close to her window, and by and by they heard her heart sing:

"Happy am I the living day,  
To love and serve in every way."

They were certain, at last, that they had found the secret of happy days, so they rode back to the palace as

fast as they could in the black night. Once inside the gates, they crept to their posts in the Little Prince's great room. There he lay under his silken coverlets, in his great golden bed, and this was the tune his poor heart sang:

"Ah, woe is mine!  
From morn 'til night,  
For self I strive,  
For self I fight."

Then, tiptoeing softly to the bed, Conrad leaned over the Prince and whispered:

"Cease, little heart, thy mournful lay,  
And sing instead, these words I pray:  
'I'll love, I'll serve, I'll strive each day,  
A noble life to lead.'"

And then the three servants withdrew tremblingly to their posts and awaited the morning. What was their joy when morning dawned, and the Prince awoke, to see a beautiful, tender smile overspread his face. And then he spoke and these were his words:

"How glad I am to see you back, my poor fellows. You must have journeyed far. Each of you is to have a fine new cloak, a pot of honey, and a purse of gold. I feel so gay and happy this morning that I do not care in the least whether or not you found that Thing I sent you forth to seek. Indeed, I think I myself must have found it in my sleep."

And with that he sprang gayly from his great golden bed. The three servants said never a word, but they exchanged glances of great joy.

## Playing Dick Whittington

"I'll tell you what we can do today," said Jim to his sister, Jane, and his little friend, Dudley. "Let's act out a story we all know. Do you remember that old story about the poor boy of London who heard the chimes ringing, when he felt discouraged and forlorn, and thought the chimes said: 'Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London? We can play that now, because we have puss!"

"All right!" agreed Dudley. "I'll be the merchant, Mr. Fitzwarren, in the first act and the king in the second."

"And I can play the part of the old woman who sells the cat to Dick, and Alice Fitzwarren, the daughter of the merchant, and the Queen, too," said Jane.

"I'll be Dick Whittington at home first, and then the captain who takes the cat to the Moorish king and queen," said Jim. "Now let's see what properties we shall need and then we can begin. Jane will need a shawl for the old woman, a crown for the queen and a long rich dress for Alice. We must have a box to represent the precious cask of jewels, and a new-

paper, spread longways, will do for the feast table, which was placed on the floor. Now, I believe we are ready for Dick to say the cat!"

"Boy," said Dudley, impersonating Mr. Fitzwarren, "you made such a good job of cleaning my shoes that there is a penny to spend on thyself."

"Thanks, master, thanks," said Dick, humbly.

Dick runs off to right with penny and sees the old woman, carrying a cat under her shawl. "Old woman, I need a cat in my garret. The mice are so thick that they run over my face at night and wake me from sleep. How much is your cat worth?"

Old Woman, stroking cat: "She is a good mouse. The mice run at very sight of her and never return. She fills the house with her purrs, for she is a happy, grateful cat. She is well worth sixpence!"

Dick, holding out his penny: "But I have only a penny and I need her!"

Old Woman: "If that is all you have and I have no need of the cat, you may buy her for a penny!"

Dick takes the cat and runs home.

Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London.

It is repeated thrice and Dick, rising from the ground where he was sitting, picks up his bundle and goes back. As he enters the house, he sees Mr. Fitzwarren and his daughter, Alice, looking very happy.

Merchant, holding out his hand to Dick: "My boy, you are a rich man. The cat which you sent on the ship has brought you a fortune."

Alice, holding out the box bestowed by the queen: "See, Mr. Whittington, here is a casket full of precious jewels, and it is all your own!"

Dick takes casket and exclaims joyfully: "Then, perhaps it is true, what the bells said. It is a wonderful thing to come to a boy like me; but listen, there it is again!"

Dudley, as Mr. Fitzwarren, has slipped from the room. Alice and Dick clasp hands and listen, while the chimes repeat:

Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London.

## Ivanhoe, a Mustard "Dandie"

IVANHOE's mother was "The Lady of the Lake" and his brother was "Rhoderick Dhu." Not that Sir Walter Scott said so, of course, but then it is in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Guy Rannering," as you will remember, that we are introduced to this hospitable farmer, on a wayside who has given his name to Dandie Diamond terriers.

Our Ivanhoe—"Ivan," always, for short—was a mustard Dandie. (There is a "pepper" variety). He was a faithful, happy, wise little friend, whose sagacity and originality provided much entertainment not only for the household, but also for their acquaintances.

When we took him on a railway journey, we, of course, provided a ticket for him; but, when the ticket was presented, he was generally inquisitive, because he preferred to travel under the seat. If, however, he entertained doubts about the respectability of any occupant of the railway carriage or tram-car, he assumed the rôle of protector and placed himself on guard in the fairway.

His passion for traveling sometimes gave him considerably more to do than he anticipated. That anyone could ever look at a railway train without instantly deciding to travel by it was unthinkable to Ivan; therefore, if any member of the family took him near a standing train he would

hop in, asking no questions, with the result that he was apt to lose track of the family, and the family remained in ignorance of his whereabouts, sometimes for a considerable time. On one occasion he acted in this way and was absent for five days, because the train he got into carried him northwards from Edinburgh for a long way before stopping; and, indeed, we had good reason to suppose that he traveled from Edinburgh to Perth at the expense of the railway company, probably asleep under the seat—that he there discovered his mistake, and addressed himself to getting home.

But this wasn't easy, because, somehow or other, he had to get across a watery barrier, either by dodging the watchman and running across the Perth Bridge, by crossing a ferry on a

luggage boat—again at the expense of the railway company—or by making a long detour and crossing the River Forth much higher up. Whatever his route was, he showed signs of hard travel when he at last got home early on a somewhat wintry morning, and according to his gentlemanly custom, forbore to disturb the family, but lay on the doorstep until the door was opened in the ordinary routine. Except for short intervals, he spent the next few days asleep below the dining room sofa, always emerging, however, to "keep us company at meal-times" when he made frantic efforts to answer our questions about his adventures. His adventures had not affected his temper in the least, and his genial lovingkindness was expressed in every wag of his tail, in every ges-

ture of the short, bent front paws, as he sat on his hind legs—which he could easily do for half an hour at a time—and in the bright intelligence of his eyes.

**Understood Human Conversation**

We used to feel sure that he understood human conversation, even when it was not addressed to himself. For instance, we started one day on an expedition which began with a tram-ride, during which we explained to a member of the party the length and direction of the walk which was to follow. Ivan was, as usual, under the seat, but presently he became unusually restless, and it was noticed that he was wandering about the car. When the latter stopped at a point from which he could take a short cut home, he deserted, ran back a few yards, stood for a little, wagging his tail in response to our calls, then trotted down the byway that led directly home. It seemed that his reasoning must have been as follows: "These dear people say they are going for a long walk. Now, if I go with them I shall miss my dinner, because it's just dinner-time. Therefore, this is no place for me. I must away!"

According to his lights, he was entirely honest and honorable, but he never grasped the theory of fares; and, when he was out and felt disinclined to walk farther, he saw no reason whatever why he should not jump out of a tram-car which would, he knew, stop just at his door, and be driven home. Apparently, the car conductors saw no reason to the contrary either, for they were never known to object.

**Photographs Without a Camera**

If you have made the little Nature Calendar, about which I told you on this page last month, you will now like to know how you can illustrate it. One of the most interesting ways of doing this is by means of simple photographs, which you can easily take for yourself, even without having to set a camera. If you will follow out carefully the directions given below.

With the simple apparatus which I shall describe to you, you will not, of course, be able to take portraits and landscapes, such as you would with an ordinary camera; but with a little practice you will most certainly be able to get splendid results in quite a short time, and will be able in this way to get a really beautiful collection of nature-photographs with little trouble and expense.

The first thing which you will need is some sensitized photographic paper, and this you can buy quite cheaply at a chemist's or a photographic dealer's. It is put up in all sorts of shapes and sizes; a packet containing enough for a dozen nice photographs can be bought for only a small sum.

There are many different kinds of sensitized paper, too, and many different colors. Some of them are made specially for taking pictures by lamp-light, so that, even in the dark evenings, by gaslight or by candlelight, you can take your nature-photographs by your own fireside, having them all ready for mounting on the same evening that they are taken. And, as they will be just as clear, and just as good, as those which you take out of doors.

**A Big Choice of Colors**

Then you will have quite a big choice of colors. If you are fond of painting, you will be able to color the pictures yourself, after you have taken them; but you can, if you like, buy paper which will give you colored pictures without any painting at all. If you choose the right kind of color for the object which you intend to take, you will be able to get some pretty results.

If you wish to take your photographs by night, however, you must be careful to ask the shopkeeper to give you gaslight paper, because the ordinary kind which is used in the daytime will not take photographs by artificial light. Gaslight photographs are a little more difficult to take than daylight ones, because they need development in a special liquid; but you soon get used to this, and then you will find that you can make gaslight pictures much more quickly than you can daylight ones.

Now, when you have decided on the kind of sensitized paper which you are going to use for your nature-photographs, the next thing you will need is the apparatus for taking them, and this you can either buy ready-made, or make for yourself at home.

If you decide to buy it, you must ask the shopman for a photographer's printing frame, of just about the size that you wish your pictures to be. This is really like a small picture frame, without any glass in it, and with a piece of wood at the back which can be removed. Now, if you get one of these ready-made printing frames, all that you have to do to turn it into a "nature-camera" is to fit a piece of glass into it, just as you would replace the sheet of glass in a broken picture.

Instead of buying a printing frame, however, you can get just as good results by making your own.

When in Need of Flowers, Buy of The Florist 4 PARK ST., BOSTON 9.

Needlework Shop, Y.W.C.A. 32 East 48th Street, N. Y.

Children's and Infants' Outfits Unusual and attractive Models in great variety. Orders taken for Layettes. All kinds of Fine Hand Sewing and Embroidery completed by self-supporting Gentlewomen.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Moscow Art Theater Company in  
Doisioievsky and Turgeneff Plays

Special from Monitor Bureau

**J**OLSON'S Fifty-Ninth Street Theater, week beginning Feb. 28, 1933, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest present for the first time in America the Moscow Art Theater in "The Brothers Karamazov," three scenes from the novel by Fyodor Doisioievsky, and "The Lady From the Provinces," a comedy in one act by Ivan Turgeneff. Cast of "The Brothers Karamazov":

Scene I—"In the Open"  
Captain Snegiryoff... Ivan Moskvina  
Alyosha Karamazov... Boris Dobronravov  
Scene II—"The Imp"  
Lisa... Lydia Korneeva  
Alyosha Karamazov... Boris Dobronravov  
Scene III—"The Nightmare"  
Ivan Karamazov... Vasily Katchalov  
Cast of "The Lady From the Provinces":  
Alexei Ivanovitch Stupendiev  
Vladimir Gribunin  
Daria Ivanovna... Olga Knipper  
Misha... Lydia Korneeva  
Count Valerian... Lydia Korneeva  
Constantin Stanislavsky  
The Count's Valet... Richard Boleslavsky  
Vasilisa... Vasily Katchalov  
Appolon... Boris Dobronravov

The only thing that is wrong with the new bill of the Moscow Art Theater Company at the Jolson Theater is the bill itself. The acting is superb in almost every role, but the miscellaneous material and the settings used give an effect of makeshift that is disappointing. Those people who see this fine company for the first time in this group of scenes—and their opinion and good will is just as valuable as the opinion of those who have had the good fortune to have seen the four other productions—are sure to get an erroneous impression of the Russian players.

The effect, on the audience, of presenting three detached scenes from Doisioievsky's novel, "The Brothers Karamazov," and a conventional one-act farce-comedy by Turgeneff, is rather that of an entertainment given for a very popular charity for which some leading actors have volunteered their services. A fine actor, for instance, plays the closet scene from "Hamlet," and another, the scene of "King Lear," and several others—all excellent—play "Lend Me Five Shillings," "Nance Oldfield," or the ancient farce "Box and Cox." The performance at the Jolson is all very

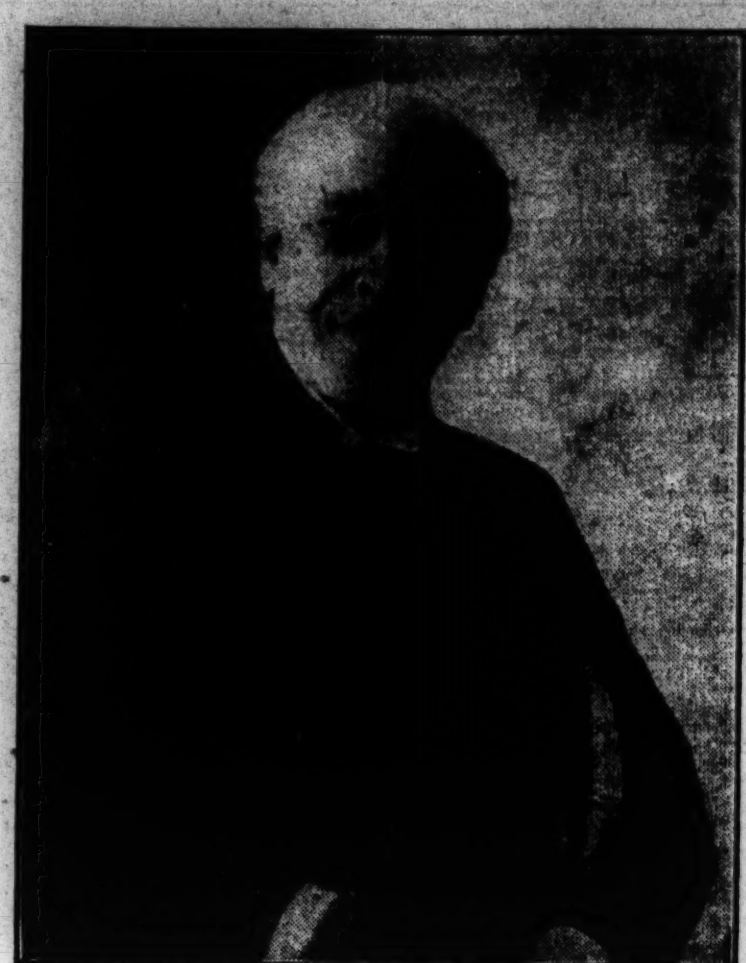
excellently done, but the evening as a whole presents a sketchiness that we associate with performances gotten together and given as a benefit for the Actors' Fund to an audience largely composed of friends of the players, rather than a production by a great company of thirty or forty artists presenting their best to and for the general public.

In the first and third scenes from "The Brothers Karamazov" we have the pleasure of seeing Moskvina and Katchalov in 15-minute sketches of great power. Moskvina's parts in New York have all been so similar in mood that his versatility is in question. But there is an emotional quality in his acting that makes each new character he presents linger in the memory as the unforgettable one. Katchalov, on the other hand, has had a most varied line of parts in America, and in each he has left a distinct impression. His Ivan Karamazov is as distinctly different from the Baron in "The Lower Depths" as was his Lieutenant in "The Cherry Orchard," different from each of the others. Both of these men have that rarest of an actor's good qualities, a knowledge of the value of change of pitch and change of tempo. Katchalov is the only one who speaks during the scene in which he appears, and monologues would be fatal to such a monologue. But he handles the scene with a rare understanding and variety.

The part of Captain Snegiryoff, which is practically a monologue, is written by Doisioievsky in almost a single tone of color, but Moskvina's great artistry keeps the scene alive at every moment, and builds climax upon climax, which deserves the applause that rings out as he finishes the scene.

The farce, "The Lady From the Provinces," is almost perfectly played by Olga Knipper-Tchekova, Constantin Stanislavsky, and their associates. Mme. Knipper-Tchekova discloses in this farce a keen ability for high comedy acting that is delightful, and Stanislavsky's smile and laughter as the butler Count are as rarely original and as touching as was his deeply touching pathos at the funeral performance of the brother, Gaius, in "The Cherry Orchard."

The stage settings are unworthy of this fine company.



Photograph by courtesy of Morris Gest

Constantin Stanislavsky  
Co-Founder and Director of the Moscow Art Theater

Landscapes taken in Spain, Morocco, Japan, and various parts of the United States, portraits of such well-known people as Padonewski, Chappin, John Rockefeller, Isadora Duncan, George Luks, and Claire Eames, and a series of studies of the dance, in which field Mr. Genthe has long specialized, comprise the exhibition. Certain familiar aspects of Mr. Genthe's art, such as his softly blurred and atmospheric effects, are seen in many of these prints, often with most fortunate results. But unfocused, foggy habits of photography do not cover all the limitations they are expected to, and tend more often to develop unhappy mannerisms. We personally admire Mr. Genthe's photography most when it is done out of the open, so to speak, when it eschews the rhythmic titillations of the dance.

## Modern Art in Los Angeles

**LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)**—The first exhibition of modern art in this city opened at the MacDowell Club recently. There were 172 pictures by 24 painters. Comparatively few of these artists have become familiar through the various exhibitions and it is in fact in protest against the continued rejection of their paintings by local juries, that they have now used the ever-friendly walls of the MacDowell Club.

Boris Deutch shows work that proves he has departed from the academic only after previous years of either sound training or intelligent observation. His "studies" of various heads show flashes of beauty and color that hark back to the old masters. His newer work puzzles. His "Pasadena Tournament of Roses, 1928" is an arrangement of glowing red, feathery plumes radiating from what appears to be a rose with just a suggestion of figures.

Charles Austin and Lawrence Murphy, while they show only a few studies, are men of too sound artistic training and too high an order of intelligence, not to be following some definite clue even if that clue be obscured to some of us. Edouard Vyskial's "Palm Canyon" is a charming bit of this strange desert place. Val Costello has three pastels that need no effort of open-mindedness to appreciate. Max Reno's still life, Bavarian scenes and allegorical pictures are of undoubted strength. In the complicated composition of "Money" and "The God of the Dance," he shows imagination as well as an ability to paint as meticulously as he does broadly.

Demond Rushton's "Dorella," a finely executed painting of a woman, came near capturing the prize at a conservative Californian exhibition. Some of his work is incomprehensible, but it shows the same evidence of a fully rounded power. Dodge MacKnight's "Snow Scene" was well and broadly done.

Coming to the extremes, cubism, etc., one can only gaze and wonder. Even the titles are queer—"Vudu Futumique," "Owngs" and "Glaggle" from the brush of Ben Berlin; "Saint About to Reform" by Mahlon Blaine (why should a saint reform?), "Crank Shaft Development" by Fisher, two groups by Japanese artists, two African sketches by one who carries the name of Tahchechee and one of cut and applied paper that harks back to one's kindergarten days. Blaine's "Banker Counting Pennies" gains notoriety by

being nailed to the wall through the center of the picture, at an angle. "Peroxide" has a strand of ravaged rope tacked carelessly to the frame, possibly to stimulate the golden-haired model's tresses. The breezy way in which the jury has affixed the catalogue numbers on the face of the pictures also gives an air of casual familiarity not in keeping with the hushed dignity of the usual art exhibition.

Peter Krasnow, a young Russian, has an unusual group of oils. He has succeeded in the matter of soft rich coloring—a mellowness that seems incompatible with the weird and sometimes repellent subjects. Others of the independents are Thomas Benton, Nick Brigante, Arden Edwards, William Johnson, K. Nakanishi, Morgan Russell, I. Shigamatsu, William Sanger, Rex Slinkard, George Fisher, S. Macdonald Wright and William Zorach.

## Art Notes

The Akron Art Institute is showing paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker, together with 20 of his war labor posters painted in Washington during the war. This painter of the American working man ventures into a purely industrial center with canvases almost entirely devoted to scenes painted in the heart of the factories in which he himself was employed. Canvas No. 3, "Peggy Hirsch—My Hands are Black, But My Heart is Heavenly," pictures vividly a motor truck driver and, in perhaps, the best known of the collection, unless the popular "Men are Square" painting be excepted. It is not unlikely, however, that the many women who will see this collection will declare for "Cartas" (Margaret Doyle, factory nurse), or "Hello," a portrayal of a telephone operator at the switchboard. "Noon Hour," "The Alabama Kid" and "Steve Rigo, Galvanized American" are other favorites with institute visitors.

Some 200 oil paintings, water colors, miniatures and sculptures, done by northwest artists, are on exhibition at the gallery of the Seattle Fine Arts Society. A Chinese girl, Rose Lawry, was given first award for decorative work, her contribution being a fanciful garden scene. In the oil painting group Alfred H. Schroff, professor of art in the University of Oregon, won first mention for his picture of a grove of cypress trees swept by the wind. Edvard Forster headed the list of water-color artists with a "Lion Union marine view" and Mrs. Glen Morgan of Seattle received the award in miniatures.

Sidney Toler's play, "The Exile," will open at the Monticello Theatre in Brooklyn March 3. Eleanor Palmer and José Ruben will head the cast.

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## Albert Coates Conducts

## Minneapolis Symphony

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)**—Albert Coates appeared as guest conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra on Feb. 19, and in spite of very few rehearsals made a favorable impression. His program, while well calculated to exploit his musical preferences, was in some particulars a disappointment. The Rimsky-Korsakoff symphonic suite "Scheherazade," as the central work was brilliantly interpreted, but even Mr. Coates' intimacies of exposition cannot elevate this music to symphonic rank; in other words, it offered poor compensation for the omission of a symphony from the program.

Reached on the program this work was the "Metastaser," a popular Mr. Coates' most positive qualifications as a leader become manifest. The prelude to the "Metastaser" was decidedly heavy and pedantic, and the orchestra suffered somewhat from a lack of cohesiveness. The performance of the "Good Friday" music from "Parafall" on the other hand, was much better. Some excellent pianissimo effects were obtained, with flexibility of expression, chaste dignity, and tone ethereal in quality.

Mitscha Levitzki, soloist of the concert, gave a good interpretation of the Schumann piano concerto in A minor. He has improved immensely since his last appearance with the orchestra. Pablo Casals and Eva Gauthier gave a joint recital in the university concert series. These artists have never appeared to worse advantage in this city. The cellist found constant difficulty in keeping his instrument in tune. This reacted on his tone, which was almost acidulous, and on his interpretations; for the first time in many visits only his wonderful technique reminded one of the great artist. His colleague was in no better case; his rendering of most of her songs was dull.

Serge Rachmaninoff gave a recital at the Auditorium, offering a program that deserves the universal disapproval that greeted it. Such pieces as the "La Jongleuse," Moszkowski; Weber's "Good Friday," a popular Liszt study and an arrangement of the Strauss "Blue Danube" waltz occupied prominent places on the program, the lightest number being the B-flat minor sonata of Chopin, which was fudged through as though the performer were impatient to have his task over; not even the "Marche Sombre" relieved any pity at his hands. Even his own popular Prelude in C sharp minor fared no better; the opening measures gave noble promise, but he developed a tone that was forced and steel-like before he had advanced very far. It was an indifferently played and badly arranged program.

Bruno Walter will be guest conductor of the orchestra for the next four weeks.

## Chamber Music Novelties

## Heard in Los Angeles

**LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18 (Special Correspondence)**—Variety and novelty of the selections provided the principal appeal in the eighth concert of the Los Angeles Chamber Music Society. Not that the program lacked superior musicianship in performance, but it had not the amount of human and artistic virility which is especially needed in a course of concerts intended to stimulate wider interest in chamber music.

Saint-Saens' Septet, opus 65, for trumpet (Vladimir Drucker), piano (Blanche Rogers Lott), double bass (Ernest Huber), strings (Philharmonic Quartet); Sylvain Noack and Henry Viola; Ilya Bronson, cello, a much-discussed work, often barred from chamber music programs because of the inclusion of the brass instrument, proved welcome for this very reason. It is a composition that

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From SIR HALL GAINES' World Famous Novel  
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Mat. 8:00 to 11:00. Eve. 8:00 to 11:00  
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**What's the Matter With Lily?**  
Arlington Theatre  
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Sat., Feb. 29  
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Benefit of Redcliffe Endowment Fund

**GOPEY**  
THEATRE  
Last Performance of  
The Romantic  
Young Lady  
Wed. 8:00  
Thurs. 8:00  
Fri. 8:00  
Sat. 8:00  
Sun. 8:00  
Box Office 10c to 25c

**Henry Jewett**  
ANNOUNCES  
Last Performance of  
The Romantic  
Young Lady  
Wed. 8:00  
Thurs. 8:00  
Fri. 8:00  
Sat. 8:00  
Sun. 8:00  
Box Office 10c to 25c

## Music News and Reviews

stands and falls with the trumpet player, in this instance of excellent quality. Drucker's clear, velvety tones, his smooth legato and even phrasing, afforded much pleasure, especially as the ensemble strove for blending of tone quality. Particularly good playing was Mrs. Lott's at the piano, which comes into its own during the last movement, a gracefully embellished gavotte. On the whole, the opus is not of much musical consequence. There are themes, somewhat in the broad rhythm of Bach, polyphonically exploited, again lyric melodies in aria style. Los Angeles had not heard the composition before.

New here also was a song with piano and string quartet accompaniment, "Calma, an' quide deserts," "Calma, beside the silent quays" by Joseph Jørgen, the poem by Albert Samain. The music is moderately modern, reflecting the mood of the lines. Themes and harmony are in the style of the early Debussy or Ravel. While musically not very compelling, they are characteristic of the thought-picture suggested by the text. Fanny Lott, Los Angeles soprano, sang the difficult vocal part unconvincingly. Her voice, in itself not warm and colorful, conveyed little of the meaning, but the organization was heard to considerable effect, especially as there was a slight over-restraint regarding dynamic contrasts on the part of the other players.

## Russian Opera Company

## Under Better Conditions

**CHICAGO, Feb. 26**—The Russian Opera Company, returning to Chicago for a four weeks' engagement at the Auditorium, opened Feb. 19 with Tschalkovsky's "Pique Dame." The organization was heard to considerably better advantage than at the Olympic Theater last year. The orchestra was enlarged, some new—and better—singers had been drafted into the ranks. Chappin was engaged for some performances of "Die Walküre," and the Civic Opera Company lent some of its scenery for the works. The improved quality of the company's interpretations and the earnestness with which it imbues its work deserve the patronage of the public.

"Pique Dame" was most notable for the striking impersonation of the venerable Countess by Ina Bourakaya, who, one of the regular members of the Russian company last season, appeared with it on this occasion as a guest. Hermann, the romantic and Byronic character who seeks to wrest the secret of her success at cards from the Countess, was interpreted by Vladimir Daniloff, who sang with fervor and who acted with considerable skill.

Boris Godounov" was staged the following evening. In this remarkable work Chappin achieved magnificent victories of art. The tragedy of the Tsar was delineated with extraordinary power by the singer. The opera was repeated Feb. 22, and at a matinee on Feb. 23.

Dargomizsky's "Rousalka" was given Feb. 21. Produced in 1858, Dargomizsky's opera has suffered considerably from the progress that has attended composition since his day. "Rousalka" is old-fashioned both as to music and as to the handling of the story. While, there are some engaging tunes in the work, these prevented the listeners from being wholly bored. Of the

## St. Louis Symphony

**ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25 (Special)**—For the seventh annual concert, Feb. 25, Rudolph Ganz, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, presented the "Improvisation" overture by d'Albert, fourth movement from the "Rustic Wedding" symphony of Carl Goldmark, the first music from "Die Walküre," "Face of the Horse" from "L'Orchestre," march from "Fanny Hensler," and the second concerto for piano and orchestra by Edward MacDowell. There is excellent music in this concert. Carolyn Cone-Baldwin, who played the concerto, is a superior artist. There is decided individuality in her playing. Nine pianists out of 10 play very much alike. Carolyn Cone-Baldwin is the tenth.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Textbooks That Are Books

WE WHO are concerned with the problems of education often complain that many of the young persons under our charge either passively resist our best efforts or fail to take the right kind of interest in their studies. Of course we are all familiar with the various explanations of this resistance and indifference: youth has always been heedless, is one; extra-curriculum activities absorb too much time, is another; culture for its own sake is not a "practical" education, is a third. Any teacher can think of other reasons equally plausible. Undoubtedly the factors are many and complex and no one explanation or many explanations, will adequately account for the shortcomings of our results in comparison with our aims. I wish, however, to offer one more explanation which is not usually advanced or even considered. At best, my theory concerns only a contributing factor—it is not a statement of a complete cause. But I firmly believe that the unattractive format of most of our textbooks discourages interest in books, and as a corollary, makes study seem a dull process.

One of the cornerstones of education is the inculcation of a love of books. I hold this true when the student pursues technical subjects such as chemistry or civil engineering no less than when his courses are in the so-called "humanities." But, for the sake of argument, let us assume that a book about a technical subject has to be a forbidding looking arrangement of material. There can be no excuse, on the other hand, for textbooks of literature, the languages, and history appearing otherwise than as books that invite reading.

Often Approached Through a Maze  
Often the approach to an author's text is through a maze of apparatus—introductions, "backgrounds," comment, and so on, with the text itself marred by numbered paragraphs, numbered lines, and sprinkled references to notes, the whole followed by appendices and tabulations of this and that—with the result that it takes a rare enthusiast to regard reading such a book as enjoyable. Of course, a teacher may object that all this apparatus is necessary to enable the student adequately to understand the text. My reply is that the apparatus should be for the use of the teacher, not the student. It is the teacher's job to lead the student through the maze. Therefore the teacher and the student require two different textbooks. Let the student read unhampered, on the assumption that he will find interest in what he reads, and let the teacher supply the class with the needed apparatus. This will mean that the teacher, instead of conducting a recitation on the basis of question and answer founded on notes and introductions, will proceed through discussion of the author's ideas and through explanations to add what is needed. I do not mean to imply that good teachers do not already do this, but I do think that some of us have lost sight of the discouraging appearance of many of our books.

I know, for example, that in my own course the most difficult preliminary problem is to find books that look like books, instead of like intricate pieces of ingenious machinery. Cover, title page and the type are all important factors. Cheap green or red cloth bindings are not inspiring, nor is cheap glass and paper with printed illustrations. When I bring to class to show students early editions in their old calf bindings, with copper plate engravings, many crowd about the desks at the end of the hour to look at a real book. The author ceases to be a book and turns out to be a human interest.

Class Respects Beautiful Books  
Naturally, we are not able to furnish first editions for our students to use as texts, but we do not need to reproduce them in a form which totally ignores beauty. Once in a while, for example, I have found a book to use as a text that had character and quality as a specimen of printing. Almost without exception, the class has treated such a book with respect. Names and class numerals were not scribbled all over the edges of the pages, nor the binding adorned with pencilings. Instead, the binding was generally covered with heavy paper to preserve it, without any suggestion on the part of the teacher, and best sign of all, few of these copies ultimately found their way to the second-hand bookshop. In other words, I believe that we should, whenever possible, select for our classes books which are worthy of a permanent place in a library. Certainly the average specimen of textbook does not meet this requirement.

Such books would be too costly? I do not believe it. A well-designed type costs no more to print from than a bad one. There are materials for covers which are artistic and inexpensive. There is no need to mar a page by numbered lines and paragraphs. Even respectable papers may be had at a small extra cost. And the present prices of textbooks already are at a point that should enable any publisher to print a real book. All that is necessary is a little thought—perhaps assigning a technical expert in a publishing house to take the same care with textbooks as our best publishers now expend on their regular output.

Perhaps there are some who will

regard this question of good books as of trivial importance in all the vast problems of education. But I do not think so. How can we teach students to care about books if we place in their hands books which are not worth caring about? I dislike to meet my old friend, Sir Roger, encased in numerals and surrounded by machinery, for example, and how may we expect a class properly to appreciate him thus encumbered? In short, if we are going to use books to educate our students, let us give them books.

## England Reopening Schools for Workless Boys and Girls

London, England  
Special Correspondence

IN VIEW of the fact that there are at present some 200,000 workless boys and girls from 14 to 18 years of age in Great Britain, and that trade depression in many industrial areas makes the prospect of their immediate employment doubtful, the Government has decided to revive unemployment centers of instruction on the model of those opened after the armistice.

This decision has been taken by the Minister of Labor after consultation with the Board of Education and the Secretary for Scotland since, in the opinion of experts, juveniles, and more especially the boys, released from school discipline to the uncontrolled liberty in the streets, are likely to become unemployable.

At present, the number of such juveniles is increasing. Each "leaving day" of the State schools brings a further addition of thousands of children who have quit the classroom.

All the large towns of Britain are facing this problem of idle youth and although Leicester and Barrow-in-Furness may be reckoned as crucial examples, yet Liverpool and Manchester by extraordinary demands, Coventry and Plymouth are also being forced to consider the question. A good deal is expected from the Government scheme for juvenile delinquency and much is hoped in the event of a trade revival, which is the first real prospect of the future. But meantime, this scheme of instructional centers, proposed by the State to local authorities just before Christmas, is being taken up on a satisfactory scale.

Briefly, the proposal, which differs on the financial side from the original post-armistice experiment, is that in areas where unemployment is abnormal the State is prepared to defray 75 per cent of the expenses of a center, provided that the local authority will cover the balance.

Burdened as many municipalities are by extraordinary demands for unemployed adults and the necessity for levying high rates, the response to the new proposal has been immediate. At all costs, youth must not be allowed to deteriorate. The centers will be conducted on the financial side from the original post-armistice experiment, in the original experiment of 1918-1919. Close cooperation will be maintained between the center and the local employment exchange so that any available work will be immediately notified to the instructor-in-charge of the center, and that when available, candidates from the classroom to the potential employer.

In these circumstances of a fluctuating class, it is of course difficult to offer a continuous scheme of education. Yet, it was found in the previous experiment that such subjects as handicrafts, including woodwork for the boys, cookery and other domestic subjects for the girls; physical exercise and instruction in matters of current interest, by means of "spot" lectures, could be undertaken.

Other developments, such as visits to local factories, museums, places of historical interest, and the formation of small "center" libraries were features in the post-armistice centers, and they will probably reappear.

But, whilst in 1918 it was possible to enforce attendance on juveniles of 15 to 18 years by the refusal to pay unemployment insurance benefit except at the center, today there exist only a small proportion of unemployed juveniles from 16 to 18 by whom such benefit may be claimed. Hence, attendance at the centers will for the most part be voluntary and will depend mainly upon public opinion and the co-operation of such voluntary bodies as boys' and girls' clubs, social settlements and so on.

Judging from the attractiveness of the classes in the post-armistice period, there is every reason to conclude that these new centers will be thronged by workless juveniles who in many cases are attracted for knowledge provided that it is not of the brand of "cold dried pickled information."

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Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, President of Amherst College  
Amherst College, Its President  
and a New College Liberalism

[This is the first of two articles on Amherst College. The second will appear in an early issue.]

Amherst, Mass.  
Special Correspondence

AMHERST COLLEGE, beginning its second century, is embarking upon a new liberalism. Or, in view of the noble tradition of Amherst as a liberal college, it is more exact to say that Amherst is giving to the term liberal college a new meaning. Amherst is grafting a new ideal on to an old tradition. This new liberalism is the essence of the spirit of Amherst today. It is not easy to lay one's hands on this quality of the college that distinguishes it, but its manifestations are many.

There is a seriousness about the essential things in college, that pervades the college community. There is a community spirit in Amherst that has been commented on. The college is a unit, in curriculum, in its enterprise, in all its intellectual life. There is an intensity about the way the college goes about the business of searching for the facts in human relationships.

Lectures Discouraged

Recently Amherst has been holding a discussion on art. Now in many colleges such a topic might convulsively be discussed almost any time, but in how many colleges besides Amherst would such a discussion transform the college into a forum of the whole, debating whether the intrinsic quality of art is based on convention and tradition, or is a universal spirit and form? The discussion continued from day to day, and from one week to the next. The professor of philosophy opened the attack upon art; the professor of Greek came to its defense; the professor of religious history rallied to the support of his classical colleague, and as many students as could join into the classroom participated in the joint debate. Art has been the leading subject of conversation on the campus and in the fraternity house; the discussion has not been settled. Perhaps nobody's views have been changed.

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for an examination of human relationships and the structure of human society. Not that Amherst has any monopoly on liberal studies, but at Amherst the dominating purpose, the thread that runs through the course, is this searching for a basis for life.

On page 77 of the Amherst College catalogue for 1922-23 the introductory courses in economics are described. One reads this description of Course I, the Economic Order: A study of "Why all of us, taken together, are as well off as we are, and why some of us are much better off, and others much worse off, than the average." Now that, one would say, is certainly what one would study in an introductory course in economics for. But where, outside an Amherst College catalogue, would one find so simple, so unaffected, and yet, withal, so adequate a statement of it? The method of describing Economics I is a manifestation of this new emphasis on the liberal in the liberal college. The new school in the faculty—and there is a new school, led by President Meiklejohn, which the student body recognize and discuss as freely as they would the school of antique art—differs from the older school both in method and spirit. They are keeping the essential things uppermost.

## No Department Heads

There are no longer department heads at Amherst; just groups of teachers and students. And the barriers between teachers and students have been dissolved in a common interest. A teacher is counselor, tutor and guide, one who starts something, sets the group working over an idea. The old hero-worship of the teacher has pretty thoroughly died out, or one might say more correctly the faculty has killed it. They have destroyed for all time at Amherst any illusions about "the teacher" who walked in shrouded dignity and spoke with lofty emotion" as the president of the student council aptly phrased it. President Meiklejohn asserts that the task of the teacher is not to mold men like himself, but to introduce his students to the minds and the experience of the ages, to stimulate their reading and thinking, to set them getting at the reason for things. Perhaps it is because the president's forte is philosophy that he builds so strongly on reasons for things.

"He tries to get a rise out of us," said a sophomore of another Amherst professor of philosophy. To get a "rise" out of the student seems to be the end of much of Amherst's method of instruction, the theory being that unless the "rise" can somehow be induced there is very little value in the instruction.

For 10 years President Meiklejohn has been bent on "getting a rise" out of Amherst. Today more than at any time since he took up the leadership of the college, Amherst is substantially with him in its intensity of interest in the task he has set it to accomplish the full actuality of being a liberal college. The president has felt that the problem of the college is the problem of securing a community of interest, a central thread in a unified curriculum. And that to a considerable extent has been achieved at Amherst.

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## The Observatory

THE widely chronicled and much-discussed declaration by President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation that the public schools are trying to teach too much leads to a special point and timeliness to a unique study which the American Educational Digest has just completed. Starting with the premise that the school is like the retail store and that the courses given in the one correspond to the stocks of merchandise on the shelves of the other, the Digest tried to discover which of the two institutions carried the greater proportion of what might be called unsalable goods. In other words, how does the percentage of fads and fancies in education compare with the percentage of the same commodities in business?

Pursuing its inquiry, the Digest sent questionnaires to a hand-picked but representative group of 1000 successful school superintendents and principals. Each educator was asked to hold conferences with his board of education, with leading school patrons and with prosperous merchants. Then he was to give an answer to the following questions:

1. What is your estimate of the percentage of fads and fancies, or otherwise unnecessary matter, in the course of study in your elementary schools? 2. Kindly have one or more of your leading merchants make careful estimates of the percentage of their stocks not essential to progressive, civilized life. It is significant that 841 of the 1000 school men were enough interested in the matter and had enough faith in the value of the investigation to make reply. Some of them obviously went to considerable trouble to secure answers on which reliance could be placed. Others to the number of nearly 300 gladly transmitted the opinions voiced by the business men, but insisted that "there are no fads and fancies in our school system." But averaging all the returns, it appears that the medium percentage of school fads is 5 and that the medium percentage of unnecessary in merchandise stocks is 17.5. In the one case the range was from 0 to 45 per cent and in the other from 0 to 95 per cent.

For these results no claim is made beyond that they are interesting and that they are a fair composite of the judgments of men who taxpayers and purchasers are still disposed to act. Certainly it is not held that they are scientifically accurate or conclusive. It is a fair question, indeed, if the whole inquiry was not based on a mistaken philosophy. Not every school man will admit the analogy between merchandising and education, because the school system generally aims to give its "customers" what they ought to have while the store aims to give

them merely what they want. The difference is frequently a substantial one.

That the number of pupils prematurely dropping out of high school is larger than it ought to be is still generally admitted, but Daniel D. Feldman, principal of the Curtis High School in New York, refuses to subscribe to the belief that the cause is either a poor preparation which makes it impossible for the boy to do advanced work or that the course of study is not suited to the pupil's needs. Many children, says Mr. Feldman, in an exhaustive report to the superintendent, leave school for the simple reason that they never intended to stay for any great length of time. They enroll merely for the purpose of qualifying to enter employment and when they are old enough to secure certificates, they promptly go to work.

In the course of a careful study extending over many years it was discovered that the academic mortality in the high schools giving commercial or practical courses was much greater than in those giving general courses. Of two groups of pupils entering at one time, 92 per cent of those in general courses and only 77 per cent of those in the commercial courses remained at the end of the first term. By the beginning of the second year an even wider difference was in evidence, the figures being 30 and 50 per cent, respectively—a condition doubtless due to the fact that the pupils who are not planning to stay through the entire course are likely to be attracted to studies which are not only practical but are generally reported to be easier.

When the last federal census revealed the fact that less than one-half of the farm boys between the ages of 14 and 20 were in school, and that only two in every 100 were attending the vocational agricultural schools, North Carolina decided that it was time to do something not only for the boys themselves but on behalf of an industry which furnishes a livelihood for so large a proportion of the State's citizens. So an energetic campaign is now in progress which has for its object to persuade as many boys as possible to attend the regular school sessions and to induce the rest to become members of the part-time classes being organized in various communities.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Poetry Undefinable and Unmistakable

POETRY has never been defined to the satisfaction of anyone except the definers, and after three thousand years of effort to imprison its volatile essence within the limits of a phrase we are coming to realize that it never will be defined. If one strings together all the famous definitions—"the best words in the best order," "rhythmic creation of beauty," "the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge," "the light of the ideal shining through the actual"—does he surprise the thing itself at the end of them? Something always escapes the cunningest verbal nets we can weave to snare these wilding wings, and that something is poetry itself. Perhaps we have been too much concerned with what has seemed the body of a thing which is after all immaterial. For poetry is not a succession of black marks on white paper; it is not a rhythmic succession of sounds; it is not even any pattern of concrete images. Or rather it is each and all of these, but more—far more. Poetry is an experience, like affection, which is intelligible only to those who have felt it.

Better than the study of any number of definitions for one who wishes to press as close to the secret of poetry as analysis can go would be an effort to put into prose all that prose will hold of the meaning, power, beauty, of some real poem. Let him drive prose to its uttermost limits, and then, where prose leaves off he may say that poetry begins. He should choose for this experiment, not a piece of didactic verse which is near to prose already, but some such strain of unadorned magic as Mr. Walter de la Mare's "Listeners." Let us see how a prose rendering of that poem might go:

A man stood knocking at a moonlit door—at the heavy and brass-bound door of a lonely house deep hidden in tangled woodland. A great moon was laboring low over the forest behind him, silencing the rounded tops of oak and beech and casting delicate leaf-shadows to waver on the door before him where his own shadow lay also. In the dimness near at hand his horse moved quietly under majestic trees.

(This was a thousand years ago and ten thousand miles away for most, but for a few that Traveller stands knocking at the moonlit door even now, in the everlasting present of all beautiful things that cannot ever fade or pass away.)

A Traveller stood knocking at a moonlit door, and at the sound of his knocking a bird flew up from the tower above his head and was lost at once in the shadows. Then silence—the deep expectant silence of a million breathless trees. Far off a little leafy whisper ceased suddenly.

And the Traveller knocked again upon the moonlit door and cried, "Is there anybody there?"

The call rang faint and far in that still place, but no one answered the call. Through the corridors and halls

of that lonely house the clamor of his knocking rang faintly and far away, yet no one descended to the moonlit door.

But no house that has once sheltered human lives can ever be really empty again, and this house had been long acquainted with men and women and with many children. The wood and stone of which that house had been made would be something more now, forever, than merely wood and stone. It was filled with memories of human faces, of gentle deeds, of voices grave and gay, and it knew all that

raiment. That's where my mail has reached me.

Several packages there are bearing the stamps of many countries. First there's one with an English stamp, addressed in long old-fashioned handwriting, which I must open to learn what my mother yearns for my return. "England is so upset," she says. Then the faint and delicate perfume of wood violets makes me center on a squarish envelope of palest mauve with another English postmark. The firm yet rapid hand of English girlhood tells me this is an old friend: she's engaged now! and she hopes I like the West.

Then my eyes fall upon postcard

## The Statue by the Sea

Beside the windswept orchard-close I stand,  
Here, where the road divides; on  
either hand  
Stretch seaward miles on miles  
of sullen sand.

Here is cool shadow, and a grassy  
seat;  
And all the while, the fountain at my  
feet

Pours forth its chilly waters, pure and  
sweet.

—Anyte, 4th Century B. C. Translation from the Greek by A. C. Benson, in "The Reed of Pan."

pressed and conveying the sweetest messages. The "Letters" were characterized by a polish and charm which is rarely found in modern writings, and yet of that book one might almost say, with Wordsworth:—

"Often have I sighed to measure  
By myself a lovely pleasure:  
Sighed to think I read a book  
Only read perhaps by me."

The author of that little volume will never be included in any selected number of "best writers": his book will never be among the "Hundred Best Books" of any nation, or period, unless, perchance, an authority should one day arise and lift it out of the

## Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who are not wholly satisfied with the measure of progress which they have attained, and are inclined to think they may have had less opportunity than their neighbors, will find it helpful to consider the true meaning of opportunity. In order to get at the truth about it, it will facilitate the search if some of the mistaken notions are first pointed out and brushed away. A misleading misconception about opportunity is that it affords the individual a chance to gain wealth, position, or some advantage for himself. This is the popular thought about it. The selfish element in human consciousness accepts this perverted view, and does so greedily, without stopping to look for a higher and broader concept.

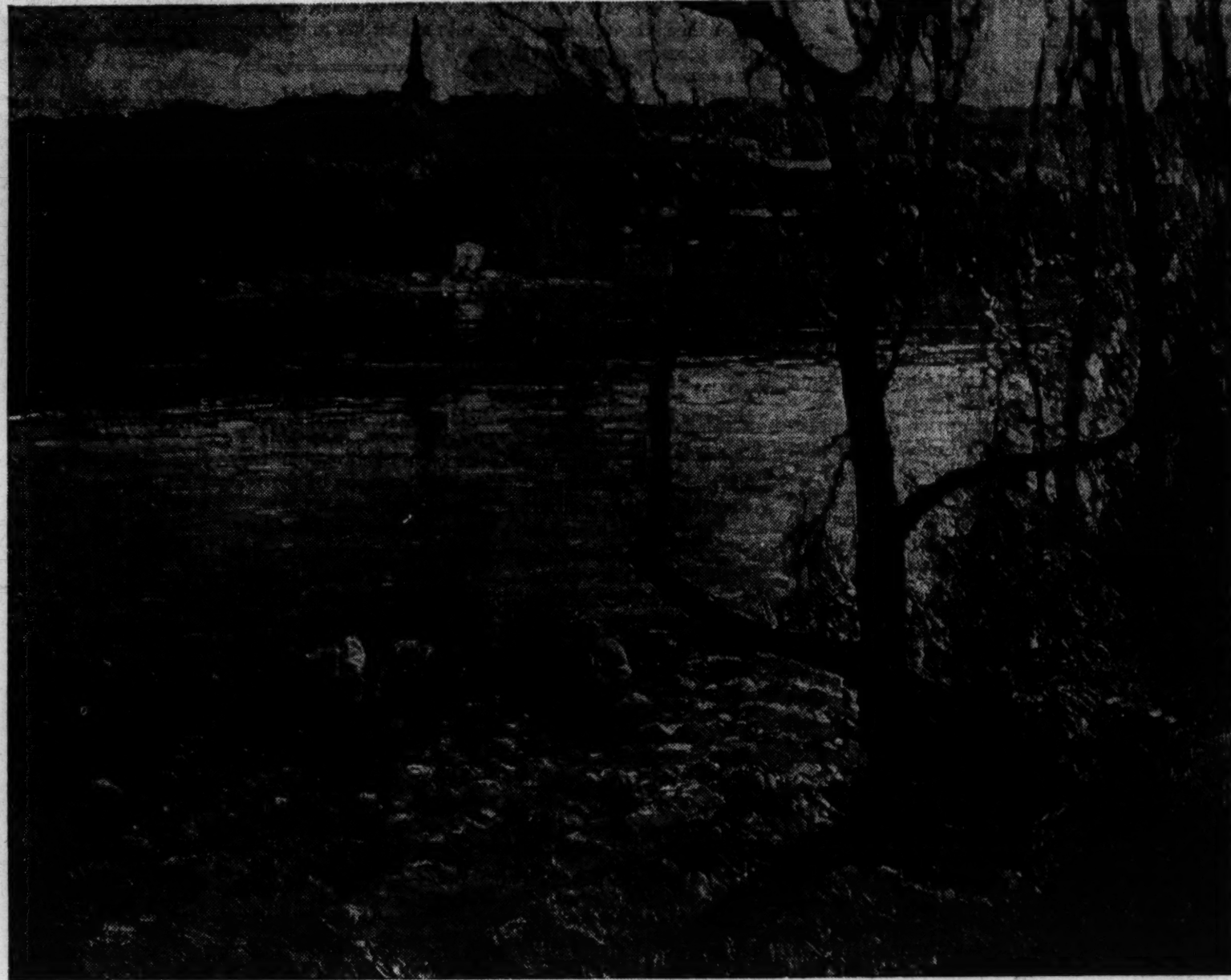
That the opportunity of progressing appears to the individual but once is a discouraging form of erroneous suggestion, which would stifle one's efforts, and cause him to go on sleepily and inactively, awaiting his own chance. It is gratifying to note that this notion, often based upon superstitious belief, is gradually giving way. We do not hear it expressed so frequently nowadays, because it is being superseded by the belief that opportunities often arise. This is less discouraging, but still far from the scientific fact; as is also the notion that one makes his own opportunities. This latter appears to be of more recent origin, and is an offshoot of the effort to develop the human will, whose advocates prescribe its use for the purpose of "forcing" results which may be unnecessary, if not detrimental.

Turning away from self, and looking for the highest possible concept of opportunity, we find that it is God-bestowed, and therefore is not intermittent but constant. What God provides is ever available, and one needs but to know how to accept it. Man has nothing to do with its making; he has only to make use of it. In Revelation we read, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." This promise has no limitations of time or frequency about it. It says: "I stand,"—not occasionally, not at a certain time, and only for a certain individual; but for all time, and equally for all men.

"I stand." What mankind must do is to "open the door" and let in the Christ-idea, which imbues with the motive and desire to be of useful service to others, rather than to gain wealth, position, or material advantage for one's self alone. The opportunity to do good is thus always available, the only condition for seizing it being to "hear my voice, and open the door." It has not to be waited for. We do not need to make it. It is here now, ready

for all to use who will accept it. The dictionary defines opportunity as "a time or place favorable for accomplishing a purpose." And it has just been pointed out that if the purpose is a good one, the opportunity exists now, as it always has existed. This correct concept of opportunity brings with it a sense of obligation. What God has provided for man, it is not only man's privilege but his duty to accept. This was clearly discerned by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 178): "But what of ourselves, and our times and obligations? Are we duly aware of our own great opportunities and responsibilities? Are we prepared to meet and improve them, to act up to the same of divine energy wherewith we are armed?" What a privilege it is to abandon all thought of opportunity as being something which centers around self, and to become possessed of that higher concept which reveals the ever present opportunity to serve God and our fellow men! What a pleasure to be always ready to serve others, rather than to wait for the chance to serve ourselves!

But someone may say, "What has this to do with my business affairs which engage me so much? How am I to cope with the rushing pursuit of gain?" The answer to these questions is that no risk is involved in serving God and man. One's business is protected rather than neglected by this highest of all services. To accept the opportunity that God has provided does not necessitate submitting to a need which God will not or cannot supply. God's supply of good is limitless, without respect of persons; and the opportunity is always present to accept. That this is done without risk of loss in any other direction is clearly pointed out by Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 213), where she says, "No risk is so stupendous as to neglect opportunities which God giveth, and not to forewarn and forewarn our fellow-mortals against the evil which, if seen, can be destroyed." And those who fear material loss as the result of consecration to God will be encouraged by Jesus' promise, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." The Apostle Paul, who strongly declared the truth about opportunity, said, "Behold, now is the accepted time;" and he also gave to the world this counsel: "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men."



"In the Shad Season," From the Painting by John F. Folinsbee

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a house can know. Surely these many memories would be yearning now to speak, to give some better answer than silence and a moonlit door.

Not one of all the host of listening memories crowded together in the slanting moonbeam still within that door made the slightest sign or stir.

Very intently they listened, but they moved not at all, nor spoke. Yet the Traveller deeply knew somehow, and felt, that he was heard, that he was speaking at least to an irrevocable past which had been rich and lovely once and that he would be understood when he spoke upon that moonlit door for the last time and lifted his head and cried aloud: "Tell them I came and no one answered, that I kept my word."

Stillness, then, within and without. Stillness so taut and tense that those thronging listeners heard, presently, the sound of the Traveller's foot thrust into the stirrup, then the long dimming of iron horse-shoes moving over stones, and finally the soft stir of the silences as they stole smoothly back into their places when the beat of the plunging hoofs had ceased. Then stillness again. Stillness and a moonlit door.

So much for prose and what it is able to do with such a subject. Here is all that the poem contains in the way of subject matter, images, situation and thought. How little it is anyone can see at a glance. Nothing whatever is distinctly said, no meaning is clearly conveyed. Now it is the chief business of prose to convey clear thought, and we have striven here to force it into a service for which it was not made. Anyone who compares this prose version with the original will see how far short it falls. The rhythm and patterned speech woven by the poet across the strings of mystery and sets them vibrating for years in the chambers of remembrance. We forget the notes that are actually sounded and the poem comes to be at last for us a music wholly composed of overtones.

Whatever else it may or may not do, this little experiment demonstrates clearly enough the far-reaching truth of Mr. Edwin Arlington Robinson's words: "Poetry is a language that tells us, through a more or less emotional reaction, something that cannot be said. And it seems to me that poetry has two characteristics. One is that it is after all undefinable. The other is that it is eventually unmistakable."

O. S.

## A Wanderer's Mail Bag

My mail came in today. Only once in a while does that happen with me in this wild and distant heart of the Canadian Bush. I wanted nature and wild life—and clean crisp air after a soldier's healthy life. And I found it, deep in the heart of Canada where the sun beats down in summer on shimmering, untroubled lakes, wooded hillsides, hurrying streams and waving grasslands; where the tame and wild run side by side, golden grain and thickening willow, and in the fall the silverbreasted duck and gray geese cleave the skies; where in winter everything is snow covered and even the wild furry animals imitate nature's

views of that pretty Jersey Isle, showing me placid Portlet Bay and the Martello Tower, rocks and pools; Mont Orgueil Castle all lit up by a lazy sun; Corbiere Lighthouse, tall and white, perched high on jagged rocks. It was kind of my sister to remember my visit to this enchanting Channel Island years ago. They bring back to me memories of June days on its harbours and wharves, when streams of wagons piled high with delicious looking, golden-skinned potatoes were waiting to be sold by picturesquely clad peasants, speaking the language of France, to merchants to load into the English ships waiting at the wharves. Thoughts rise up of pretty country lanes, and quiet transparent swirls gently on perfect beaches.

A neat little envelope with the crest of a well-known Pall Mall Club comes next to my hand. Old Jack has not forgotten me. What is he doing? Off to Australia again to take up his sheep ranch. "When will I join him?" I do not know, but here's to meeting you again in dusty London, Jack!

A Scottish postmark. The wriggling, flourishing walking can only be that of young MacLaren; a big-hearted Scots boy that, and as strong as a horse. He's dropped his sword for the book—or is it the ax? He's studying forestry and then he's going to India. Good luck Mac! It's funny we fighters cannot stay at home.

Well here is India—marked with the stamp of the British Field Service. It's good old Jimmy K. Many a tight corner we'd been in together till he gave up the Western Front for the Northwest Frontier and his jabbering little Punjabis. Yes, he does find it hot. "Heat, scrub and skirmish with dreams of six months leave to England. Outposts of the Empire sound all right in books!" Wishes he was anywhere but there, more particularly a certain quiet little tea-shop we knew with an orchestra that used to play haunting little tunes for us when we were light weary.

A distinctive foreign-looking envelope with an Italian stamp makes me think, O, this is still another warrior who has wandered from home. Bodkin says he's launching out in business in Italy; tells of Italy's many troubles, and charms—sparkling, flashing eyes; mountains; and lazy villages basking in the sunlight; and of Switzerland and winter sports and dances, of a visit to France to the old shellholes we knew.

That ends the contents of my mail bag.

## Heavenly Planting

Suffer me not in any way to seek refreshment from a plant. Thou didst not set; since all must be Plucked up, whose growth is not from Thee.  
'Tis not the garden and the bowers, Nor sense and forms, that give to flowers  
Their wholeness; but Thy good will, Which truth and pureness purchase still.  
—Henry Vaughan.

AMONG the younger American painters John F. Folinsbee holds a secure position by virtue of past performance and present expectation. He represents in his painting the best traditions of the present-day landscapist whose legacy from the so-called Hudson River school has been enriched by the greater freedom and breezy awareness of the twentieth century point of view. Mr. Folinsbee's training was received at the Art Students League in New York under such men as John Carlson, F. V. DuMond, and Birge Harrison, whose influence is for normalcy in art. While in his early twenties prizes and honorable mentions began to accrue; the honor lists of the National Academy of Design, the National Arts Club, the Salmagundi Club, all of New York, and likewise of Chicago and Newport associations record a continued progress. In 1919 he was elected an associate of the National Academy.

Through these years there has been a growth in style and power of expression, a lessening of certain mannerisms until there is found in a painting such as his "In the Shad Season," a very simple straightforward presentation of nature, appealing alike to the man who "knows what he likes" and to the critical and discerning fellow artist. This painting which hangs at present in the annual prize exhibition at the National Arts Club, clearly expresses the mood of an early spring day when the chill of winter still lurks in the shadows, although to the eye the sunlight is flooding the open spaces. The foreground, with the fishermen at their nets, is persuasively solid while the river stretches limply across the canvas, its rippled surface reflecting the brightness all around. Trees and scrubby vegetation break the long horizontals of the composition and lead the eye across to the opposite shore where some town, scattered along the water's edge, rises to the crowning dignity of its church steeple, a telling accent against the sky. The color and atmosphere of this scene are of a high degree of truthfulness bringing out all the sharp characteristics of time and place.

R. F.

"Best" Authors and "Best" Books

The cream of literature does not always rise to the top. Browsing among second-hand book-shops in Paternoster Row, many years ago, I picked up a small volume entitled "Letters to My Students." I cannot recall the name of the author, except that he was a reverend doctor and a dean of the Church of England. The volume was one of a small first edition (and the last!). The bookseller, a worthy person who appeared to know the history of every book of a certain type, published in England in the nineteenth century, informed me that this particular work was one of which it might be said:—

"Learning hath gained most by those books by which their printers have lost."

In that little book were some of the choicest thoughts, beautifully ex-

pressed and conveying the sweetest messages. The "Letters" were characterized by a polish and charm which is rarely found in modern writings, and yet of that book one might almost say, with Wordsworth:—

"Often have I sighed to measure  
By myself a lovely pleasure:  
Sighed to think I read a book  
Only read perhaps by me."

The author of that little volume will never be included in any selected number of "best writers": his book will never be among the "Hundred Best Books" of any nation, or period, unless, perchance, an authority should one day arise and lift it out of the

must of ages and give it a place of honor, just as Mr. Wells found in the history of Afghanistan, a figure of whom the majority of us had never heard but whom he considered worthy to be included in the twelve greatest men of history. But were I called upon to furnish my small library with just one hundred books, that little volume of "Letters" would be one of the hundred, if I could possibly obtain it now.

Authors must originate something, either a thought, or a new expression of an old thought, otherwise they are not strictly "authors." Says the poet Young in "Night Thoughts":—

"An author! 'Tis a venerable name!  
How few deserve it, and what numbers claim!  
Unblest with sense above their peers  
And refined  
Who shall stand up, dictators to mankind?  
Nay, who dare shine, if not in virtue's cause?  
That sole proprietor of just applause."

Much water has flowed under bridges since the days when authors had to wait for "patrons" before the children of their pen could see the printer's shop, but even today, we cannot say that all the best literature gets into the literary market. Publishers still have to consider the "commercial" value of the books which they are asked to publish, and the "success" of a book is still measured by its sale; but he who chooses his authors only among the "best sellers," misses more than he ever gains.

"Choose an author as you choose a friend," said Lord Roscommon; we do not choose a friend because he is somebody else's friend, or because he is popular with a number of other people; we choose him because of some mutual interest, some common tie, some reciprocal love. The author who can reach our heart and awaken within us the highest and best sentiments, or who can reveal to us something of the hidden beauty of things, is to us one of the "best authors," regardless of what others may think, for "we needs must love the highest, when we see it."

One must not, of course, underestimate the importance of wise guidance as to what to read, and whom to read, and therein court the possibility of becoming—

"The bookful blockhead, ignorantly  
With loads of learned lumber in his head."

of whom Pope speaks in his "Essay on Criticism"; but the value we are to attach to any selection of "best books" will, and should be, judged by the weight we give to the opinion of the compiler. This, however, is different to an arbitrary selection of books chosen solely because of their large sale, or by means of popular voting on the part of the readers of a certain magazine or paper, for among such books are bound to be "books which are not books," as Charles Lamb would say.

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Words make pets of pretty, docile words:  
I love smooth words, like gold-enamelled fish,  
Which circle slowly with a silken swish,  
And tender ones, like downy-feathered birds:  
Words shy and dappled, deep-eyed deer in herds,  
Come to my hand, and playful if I wish.  
Or, purring softly at a silver dish,  
Blue Persian kittens, fed on cream and curds.

I love bright words, words up and singing early:  
Words that are luminous in the dark, and sing;  
Warm lazy words, white cattle under trees;  
I love words opalescent, cool, and pearly,  
Like midsummer moths, and honied words like bees.  
Gilded and sticky, with a little sting,  
—Elinor Wylie, in The Bookman.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1923

## Editorials

### Education and Manual Labor

It is a pity that the Carnegie Foundation, before issuing its rather pessimistic report on the character, needs, and failings of the teaching system of today, had not studied the contributions to the literature of education recently published under the title, "The Iron Man." The trustees of the Carnegie Foundation think that they have discovered an "over-emphasis on education," and in particular on higher education, as the sole opening for the youth of the country. They apprehend as a result of this growing tendency to education, other than vocational, that what we have come to call the "white collar" jobs will attract the youth of the land, to the exclusion of the more arduous labors involved in productive industry. From this situation they draw the rather extraordinary conclusion that the secondary and higher education should be denied to those people who, whether through mental characteristics or personal tastes, seem more inclined to manual labor.

But the author of "The Iron Man" pointed out very convincingly that the rapid development of labor-saving machinery had made most of the branches of manual labor so easy of performance by untrained workmen, and withal relatively so well paid, that a multitude of youths now go straight from the grammar school to the conduct of machinery. They draw therefor wages with which their sires would have supported families in comfort. Being destitute of any sort of intellectual culture, they do not know how to employ the fortune which thus comes to them, and do not progress, either socially or mentally, until the time comes when they step out, and other youths fresh from school take their places.

What is the remedy? Not the limitation of labor-saving machinery, for that will never be accomplished, nor should it be. Not the reduction of the rate of pay for the youths who can run the automatic machine in the factory of Mr. Ford just as well as men of mature years and more education. The cure lies rather in the elimination of the distinction, socially, between the so-called "white collar" jobs and the "blue shirt" jobs. That distinction will only disappear as the personal characteristics of men employed in these two branches of industry are made, so far as possible, equally harmonious with the world's idea of good citizenship, of intelligence, and of amenity to social rule. When the time comes, and it seems to be near at hand, that a man standing over a machine for six hours a day can make as much money as a clerk bending over a ledger for eight or ten, men whose minds have been trained so that their leisure may be both agreeable and profitable to them will come to choose the machine. That is only common sense.

Apparently the argument of the Carnegie Foundation is that those who would make this choice ought to be denied the more advanced education which would fit them to make the best use of the leisure they would possess. Such a denial would merely increase the tendency of men of active minds to go into the more poorly paid positions of clerical activities—precisely the end which the Carnegie Foundation professes to wish to avert.

MUCH of the advice as to methods of promoting permanent prosperity, generally defined as a condition in which Labor is fully employed at living wages, farmers have abundant markets for their crops at fair prices, and industry and commerce find an effective demand for commodities, fails to distinguish between individual and national prosperity. The preachments enjoining thrift and investment of savings are an illustration of well-meaning counsels that are doubtless excellent as applied to individuals, but if universally followed would have results quite contrary to those expected.

Many of the suggested avenues for investment, including the more or less speculative purchase of land or an interest in land-holding companies, fail to distinguish between producing more wealth, and getting a share of wealth produced by others. It is true that, by investing wisely, individuals may become rich. It is manifest that all, or any considerable percentage of the wealth-producers, cannot hope to attain riches by profiting at the expense of those less fortunate. With an annual production of commodities of all kinds but little greater than is required for a fair standard of living, it would seem to be evident that, in the sense that the word is popularly used, it is idle to talk of the possibilities of "riches" for all who will follow the copybook maxims of industry and thrift.

In the truer sense of the word "riches," however, it is possible that all may have an abundance of the things required for the sustenance, comfort, happiness and enlightenment of mankind. Nature has provided inexhaustible resources from which Labor, aided by Capital, and invention that vastly increases human powers, can draw unceasingly the materials out of which useful things can be fashioned. Increasing desires bring new gratifications, and what in one day are regarded as luxuries for the few, become the necessities for all.

The accumulation of capital forces its owners to seek new fields for its investment, and it can only be profitably employed when engaged in performing some useful service. Real prosperity is not to be attained by hoarding, but by wise spending, that keeps in motion the machinery of industry and trade, and, by creating a demand for additional goods, increases the purchasing power of the multitude of consumers.

ALTHOUGH in itself the presidency of the French Senate is not, any more than the vice-presidency of the United States, a position of great power, it is, nevertheless, regarded as a political prize of high value. In addition to the yearly salary of 100,000 francs and a rent-free residence in Petit Luxembourg palace, which is more than the presiding officer of the American Senate gets, it confers on the occupant an official rank next to that of the President of the Republic.

### The New President of the French Senate

Its real attraction, however, for men of ambition lies in the belief that it is one of the best stepping-stones to the head of the state. Both in 1899 and in 1906 the National Assembly chose, in Messrs. Loubet and Fallières, presidents of the Senate as chiefs of the state. In 1913 Raymond Poincaré risked the hostility of Georges Clemenceau and other elderly senators by using his power as Premier to get himself elected President of France. In 1920 the President of the Senate was not an available candidate and to defeat M. Clemenceau the opposition of the Left, organized by Aristide Briand, selected the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Paul Deschanel. When he resigned a few months later, Alexandre Millerand followed Poincaré's example in rising from the premiership to the highest office in the state.

In the meantime the Senate had chosen as its president, Léon Bourgeois, the foremost French protagonist of the League of Nations. Early this year he was re-elected, but his desire to devote his efforts to the cause of the League caused him soon to resign. For the succession a number of candidates appeared, even before the resignation had taken place. Of these, ex-Premier Gaston Doumergue was elected.

The new head of the Senate is not considered an intellectual, or even a political, heavyweight. Coming from the south of France, where before he entered Parliament he was a prosecuting attorney, he is endowed with a never-failing good humor. Often he has been called the man who laughs. Though a member of the Radical Party, which is anti-clerical and anti-militaristic, and of which Joseph Caillaux was before and during the war the leader, he is a close personal friend of Premier Poincaré, a circumstance that explains his election better than his radicalism. As a candidate he was characterized as having "many friends on the Left and few enemies on the Right." His premiership came after that of M. Briand at the end of 1913, and lasted until after the spring elections of 1914. He then declined to form another cabinet as a continued compromise between Poincaré and Caillaux, the real rival leaders. The fact that he has now been supported for the presidency of the Senate by M. Poincaré tends to show that the latter begins to feel the need of cultivating whatever friends he has on the Left. There were a number of more distinguished fellow nationalists he could have backed. In the background the parties are already beginning to prepare positions for the general elections next year. M. Poincaré is still young enough to aspire to another term as President of France when he gets through with the premiership.

THAT is certainly an ambitious undertaking which the American Law Institute has entered upon. At the meeting in Washington recently, when the completion of its organization was announced, it was declared to be the purpose of those composing it to "restate the law." The charter membership roll is said to include the foremost jurists and lawyers of the United States, and it therefore may be presumed, if the task set is a possible one, that those who have enlisted to accomplish it will succeed. It is true, no doubt, that lawyers throughout the ages have had a large part in shaping legislative enactments, and it has been presumed that lawyers likewise have done as much as others in calling attention to the confusions which are said to exist in the laws, in aiding, as well as preventing, a clear interpretation of the intent of the law, and in contributing, not infrequently, to the law's delays.

But admitting all these things, probably it is not unreasonable that the lawyers should hold themselves out as experts if the call is for those who are able to restate and codify, understandingly, what are admitted to be conflicting and confusing declarations. The maker of a machine should be the one best qualified to rebuild and readjust it. If there is something wrong with the law, the lawyers, if anyone, should know what it is and how to correct it. The matter first to be determined, therefore, if the work is to be undertaken, is the sincerity of those who have enlisted to do the important work. As to their qualifications, even for so great a task, there can be no reasonable doubt. But the significance of the undertaking is greater than may at first appear. It should not be forgotten that there has been built up in the United States a great system of jurisprudence, and that the foundation of this rests upon adjudicated cases which have construed the very laws which it is now proposed to restate and recast.

On the other hand, it has been frequently insisted, with what degree of truth the layman cannot rightly judge, that from the libraries containing these interpretations and constructions of conflicting statutory provisions a resourceful advocate is able to establish any rule of law for which he may contend. Perhaps because of this it has been proposed many times within recent years that there be established, by common consent, what might be termed a legal "dead-line," back of which no search should be made for adjudicated cases.

The inclination is to regard as more or less hazardous any proposal to accomplish, by wholesale methods, as it were, and even by the efforts of admitted experts, the revision and restatement of the law, even if the avowed

purpose is to insure a "better administration of justice." Legislation by commission is a dangerous expedient. The Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the several states provide defined codes of basic laws. The federal and state courts, established by those constitutions, have construed, from time to time, the statutory enactments passed by legislative bodies similarly provided for. It is a little disappointing to be informed that this work has been poorly done.

COTTON growers of America are to be congratulated upon the success that has attended their efforts to improve their economic condition through the method of co-operative marketing. While it is undoubtedly true that the excellent prices that have been obtained for the last two crops have been due in part to a yield that has been somewhat below the normal of the world demand, yet the co-operative associations have in nearly every instance topped the average selling price of cotton in the world markets. Merchandising has been conducted both efficiently and economically, despite the fact that complete democracy exists in the selection of the boards of directors who govern the affairs of the associations. The farmer members of these associations have benefited not alone from the better prices which their sales managers have been able to obtain by the process of orderly marketing, but they have also gained very considerably by reason of the fact that their cotton is accurately graded before it is sold.

The reports which have been appearing in The Christian Science Monitor concerning the progress that has been made in co-operative marketing of cotton indicate very plainly that the system has come to stay. Already every state in the cotton belt has its marketing association, with the exception of Tennessee and Louisiana, and in both of these the work of organization is already under way. Although the oldest of these associations has yet to reach its second birthday, and the majority of them have only been operating with the 1922 crop, nevertheless combined, these associations will handle approximately 1,000,000 bales, or one-tenth of America's yield of cotton. The value of the cotton that will be sold through co-operative marketing up to the first of June is approximately \$125,000,000.

The instigators of the movement for the co-operative marketing of cotton have had many obstacles to overcome. Ignorance and prejudice among the farmers had to be met with suavity and unimpeachable arguments. Bitter and not always truthful attacks were leveled at them by interests which were apprehensive that the introduction of this new system would imperil their own business, in which they had large capital investments. Bankers had to be satisfied as to the safety of their security before they could be induced to lend money on cotton held co-operatively. It was inevitable that mistakes should be made in launching new enterprises of this sort, and they had the effect of shaking the faith of some of the farmer members, temporarily, at least.

In spite of everything, however, the system of co-operative commodity marketing as applied to cotton has come through thus far with flying colors. It marks an economic step in the handling of farm products that is practically certain to sweep onward, until it is as firmly established in American agriculture as the corporate system is entrenched, after forty years, in American industry.

## Editorial Notes

AN EDITORIAL in the Monitor of Feb. 19, entitled "Why Newspapers Disappear," fell short of its whole purpose in that it failed to note the existence in Chicago of a new, but excellent, morning newspaper, the Journal of Commerce. The limitation of its scope which that name would suggest does not appear in its columns, which cover acceptably all the important news of the day. It is emphatically one of those papers to which the Monitor referred thus in that editorial:

In certain cities new morning papers are struggling upward by appealing to the widespread revolt against sensationalism. Handicapped as they are by exclusion from the various monopolistic agencies which make news gathering easy and cheap for their rivals, they find their support in the approval of bodies of intelligent readers. Just in proportion as they differ in tone and purpose from the heralde of crime and scandal with which they compete they will deserve to succeed.

The editor of the Monitor regrets that in commenting on the Chicago field he omitted to record the presence there of one paper of this type.

THE recent so-called epidemic of smallpox in Great Britain has moved an American medical writer to allude to those opposed to the practice of vaccination as "wild-brained, long-haired, inexperienced, untrained shouters." When you have no case, says a well-known dictum, abuse the plaintiff's attorney. That this belligerent scribe has no case he shows by immediately referring to the smallpox of today as "mild and . . . easily controlled." But if the disease is so insignificant, why all this fuss about it. If the medical men would stop instilling fear by their insidious propaganda, it would do vastly more to put an end to this disorder than all the vaccination in the world.

EXPRESSION of a desire on leaving the United States, by Viscount Burnham, proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph and president of the Empire Press Association, that Americans and Englishmen should become better acquainted will be echoed by all those who have the great cause of Anglo-American friendship at heart.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul; Sweetener of life, and soldier of society.

## Impressions in Constantinople

By V. A. TSANOFF

THE British have started marching their troops up and down Pera Street, Constantinople, with a military band every day. Do they mean to stay? That is the question everyone in the city is asking.

My window overlooks this street, and I watch interestedly to see how the crowd reacts to the oncoming troops. The big drum announces the arrival of the Tommies when they are still a long way off, for the street is narrow and the drummer slams away gaily, Rap! Rap! Rrrrr! Rrrrr!

As I look I see the small Greek faces beam and their owners rush instantly to all the windows and the sidewalk. The Armenians are not so sure how to take it. The Russians do not care one way or another, and they dominate this international street, with their huge frames, blond locks, blue eyes, and their "good" appearance.

Is there a sinking of hearts, or sullen resistance in the bosom of the Turks? Certainly they never look squarely at passing British troops.

I ask my scholar friend about it: "Are you afraid of them?" "Mais, non," he says. "Jamais."

There is, however, decidedly no friendship in Turkish eyes toward the British Tommies here now. Yet when they came, after the armistice, they were looked upon by the Turks with confident eyes. The French had a reputation un peu gamin. And they justified it at first. The Italians have gained enormously, as they have in Bulgaria, by their unexceptionable behavior. But the Turks affect to believe that the British have been often cruel.

The band is gone, but I think it time to browse in the town a little and see what impressions I receive. On getting out into the open such a fresh, clean breath of air strikes me from Taksim, that I am drawn toward the top of the hill, and the Megdan, and wander around there.

Fire has destroyed at one time some barrack buildings, and a common big enough for a half-dozen gridirons has been created. On sunny afternoons men race each other on Arab horses here. In winter it is the sole place in the city where you can get a breath of fresh air. On one end are wooden sheds, formerly, cantonments, where Russian cheap-meal restaurants are now located. One thinks of Gorky's Na Dne (Night Asylum) characters, in passing by.

Even the after-the-war Constantinople changes.

Till recently, there was teeming life behind this fringe of sheds. Scores, many scores, of lotto boards there were, run by Russian Empire emigrants, often from the nimbler races under the scepter of the tsars, but many Great Russians, too, among them.

Taksim is on the Bosphorus. And I want to see the most interesting sight in Constantinople, which is now visible there.

The miniature municipal park charges a small admission fee. This is sufficient to keep it absolutely free from people. In the ticket-booth on the right a keeper is reading the Koran.

Were Boris Park in Sofia to charge admission it could pay interest on some reparations, for half the town goes to it between office hours, and the other half with their families before supper at sunset.

But Sofia legs carry far and willingly. The Bulgars have a proverb: "Work in vain, sit not in vain."

Turkish keif is not their ideal. One sees a slice of the Bosphorus from this deserted park, which is framed by barrack buildings right and left, in one of which British soldiers are mounting a guard. As I look, across the water is Asia.

The Bosphorus is clogged up with men-of-war.

And to my thought come verses written after the armistice of Mudros, when the first ships were expected to arrive here, verses which were circulated in manuscript, and were never printed:

O, enemy, about to pass through this place with your big and proud chests, Give a thought to the past. Think of the Deluge of Faith which poured to the defense of this place. Think of the scene full of combats. Think of the new youth which will rise from these fields of resurrection. Now all is quiet here; do not think it will be a resurrection of men to death. This place is a sanctuary (kaaba) of heroism; you must respect it. How can an honest warrior stamp upon such hallowed ground.

With those hundreds of thousands of young men, martyrs, who gave up their lives, The heart of a whole people is buried in these valleys.

The Bosphorus is clogged up with men-of-war. One starts counting them: one, two, three, . . . up to seventeen. But the hills cut off the view toward Scutari, where the British vessels lie. Seventeen of them, and an army biplane circling above them.

In the impressive sight on the Bosphorus is a hospital ship, with a red cross.

The last time the ships were here was in 1878.

They could not come through in 1914, and succeeding years.

They required Wilson's fourteen points as a passport. But they don't need them now, either on the Rhine or on the Maritsa, on the Danube, or on the Straits.

## The Task of Two Peoples

THE main barrier left in the way of a concerted policy between the United States and ourselves has, after long delays, been broken down, says the London Observer. We, and we alone, are the two countries which can together do something to restrain war and rescue peace. Neither country by itself has this power, as the past four years emphatically declare. Together they can exert their influence decisively. American aid is as necessary to win the peace as it was to win the war. In the making of peace, as in the making of war, America has interests and responsibilities identical with our own. The funding agreement links them more closely. It is essential for the two countries and for the world that they should find and act upon a largest common measure of agreement in policy. While they stand aloof or stand separately there is nothing to guarantee Europe's moral or economic recovery from the war. While they look on, their own fortunes are in jeopardy with the rest.

The argument is inescapable. It needs for support no sentimental bias in favor of Anglo-Saxon attachments. It is plain, hard common sense. Neither they nor we have choice or preference in our outlook. We are both caught alike in the entangling logic of the world's condition. As our chief interests are the same, so is our duty. With America and England agreed upon the essentials of a peace policy, all things become possible. In the first place, a return to the rudiments of peace-making, in which Europe is growing daily more rusty, in the second place an advance to more permanent conquests, conciliation, disarmament, which are today as far off as they seemed near in 1918. It lies now, in short, with the two English-speaking nations to determine whether the war was fought to save or destroy their own civilization.